

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LXX.]

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BIRTH.

On the 11th inst., at Batavia, the wife of E. M. JANION, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On the 18th instant, at Glasgow, Scotland, GEORGE MOFFATT.

Hongkong Weekly Press

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The Siberian Mail of the 3rd instant arrived on the 24th instant.

The English Mail of the 29th ultimo arrived on the 25th instant.

The Siberian Mails of the 5th and 6th instant arrived on the 26th instant.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

Mr. Ariyoshi has been appointed Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai.

Mr. Amos P. Wilder, U. S. Consul-General at Shanghai, is expected back on the P. M. S. *Siberia*, which is due early in December.

Rear-Admiral Harber has been designated to succeed to the command of the U.S. Pacific Fleet on the retirement of Rear-Admiral Sebree early in the year.

The Government of Korea has decided to present a sum of 100,000 yen as solatium to the family of the late Prince Ito.

On the 12th inst. H.M.S. *Alacrity*, with Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton, was at Kiang. The Admiral intended making a trip through the Poyang Lake.

Mr. Henry Edgar, of the Bath Club, Piccadilly, W., lately Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, who died on September 22 last, aged 69 years, left estate of the gross value of £6,836 14s. 9d., of which the net personalty has been sworn at £3,070 13s. 2d.

A fine of \$10,000 was imposed at Singapore last week on a Cantonese named Ng Ah Pat for being in possession of illicit opium valued at \$3,126. The sentence in default of payment of the fine was one year's rigorous imprisonment. In the event of the fine being paid it is stated that \$9,500 would go to the informer and \$500 to the Farm.

A Manila contemporary reports, in connection with the election in the Philippines, that the Nationalistas have won the election this year throughout the Archipelago, and have virtually snowed under the Progresista Party. The Nationalistas have gained four governors over the number they had last year, and are sure of sixty-five delegates as compared with about fifteen of the Progresista Party.

The Chinese Minister to the United States, H. E. Chang Tin-tang, left Shanghai by the P. M. s.s. *Mongolia* last week. The previous night he was accorded a farewell banquet at the Palace Hotel by Chinese and foreign friends, being members either of the International Institute or of the American Association of China. The latest news of H. E. Wu Ting Fang, the retiring Minister, is that he arrived at Cuba on the 8th inst. and presented his credentials to the Cuban President on the 10th.

The marriage of Capt. George B. Rea, a very popular member of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association, to Miss Katherine Louisa Inch, the daughter of Mr. G. T. Inch, of Liverpool, was solemnized at Holy Trinity Cathedral last week in the presence of a large number of friends and well-wishers. Another Shanghai marriage last week was that of Mr. Curwen Barrett, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, to Miss Daisy Clough, daughter of Mrs. Clough, of Shanghai, solemnized at the Union Church.

The tea-trade of Hankow presents some interesting statistics for the year, according to reports. Recently we have seen all sorts of edicts and orders issued from Peking urging tea merchants to do their best. If the returns furnished really represent their best, well, we cannot say much for it. According to the return 29,812 chests were exported for native use; 11,670 chests of black tea for foreign use; 127,701 chests of Ping Sney tea for foreign use. Remaining unsold and in stock 48,301 chests.

The Prince Regent, it is stated, proposes to send a Commissioner to Great Britain specially to confer with the British Government on the curtailment of the importation of opium into China. The Commissioner will be charged also with the task of studying the conditions in the opium-producing countries. It is stated that Prince Kung, the Chief Anti-Opium Commissioner, has ordered a report to be submitted on poppy plantation in the different provinces to enable him to devise means for its entire suppression.

The Rev. Timothy Richard, D.D., Litt. D., General Secretary of the Christian Literature Society of China, has just completed forty years' work in China, and the members of the English Baptist Missionary Society made use of this anniversary last week to show Dr. Richard the love and esteem in which he is held by them. Dr. Richard was entertained to dinner by the Rev. and Mrs. Evan Morgan at their residence in Shanghai, and a handsome silver rose bowl, a reading chair and reading couch were presented to Dr. Richard, to whom the gifts came as a great surprise.

Japanese wireless telegraphy, the *Japan Gazette* says, has hitherto been considered to be limited to 1,400 or 1,600 miles, but the Ochiishi station, Hokkaido, on November 6th exchanged communications with the N.Y.K. liner *Shinano-maru*, sailing 1,700 miles to the West. On November 8th the *Aki-maru* communicated with the Hokkaido station from a point 2,850 miles distant. It is now believed that it will not be difficult to communicate between Japan and Hawaii. According to a recent arrangement between a Japanese expert and the Kahuku station in Hawaii, experimental communications are to be exchanged on December 14th and 15th between the Choshi station, outside Tokyo Bay, and the Kahuku station, about 3,500 miles distant.

That the life of the pearl diver is a hazardous one is clearly shown by the following extract from the *Mindanao Herald*. Speaking of the loss of divers in Mindanao waters while in the pursuit of pearls, *The Herald* says:—Three divers of the pearling fleet have lost their lives during the past ten days, all dying of "diver's paralysis." Mr. Langford lost a Japanese diver, Mr. Maddy lost his chief diver, who is a Filipino, and a diver of the Ohata fleet was lost. A new bed of shell was recently discovered on the south coast of Basilan, and the divers, who work on a percentage basis, in an effort to "make hay while the sun shines" have made it a practice of remaining too long under water. Three deaths in so short a time, however, have caused the divers to exercise more care, but at best diving is a most hazardous business. During the three years the fleet has been in these waters more than forty lives have been lost.

At a recent meeting of the Kulangsu (Amoy) Municipal Council, when there were present Messrs. W. H. Wallace (chairman), J. S. Fenwick, J. Mencarini, W. Wilson, W. Kruse, K. Tsudzurabara, the Health Officer and the Assistant Secretary, the Council's attention was drawn to the fact that several dog owners were complaining of the number of unmuzzled dogs roaming about the island despite the issue of notices prohibiting it, and they considered it hardly fair that they should take precautions with their animals, by keeping them tied up, or muzzling them in conformity with the regulations, when so many dogs were allowed to be at large. In reply to this, the Assistant Secretary stated that the services of Mr. Sullivan, who carried out the work of destroying these dogs, could not be procured often enough to ensure any good result, and suggested that as the majority of the dogs found wandering about unmuzzled belonged to the lower-class Chinese, the contents of the notices might be proclaimed by beat of drum, and after that any dogs found at large unmuzzled should be destroyed by poison, which could be carefully administered by the police. This was approved of by the Council.

CHINA'S NEED.

(Daily Press November 22nd.)

China has now had twelve months of government under the Regency. An era of enlightenment and progress was believed to have dawned for China when the aged Dowager Empress passed away within a few hours of the decease of the Emperor KWANGHSU, and the infant son of the latter's brother was appointed to reign in his stead under the Regency of his father. The closing years of the last reign, associated as in history they will be with the recognition of the imperative need of reform, and the promised gift of constitutional government, furnished the Regent with a high ideal and a definite object of patriotic ambition. What little was known of Prince CHUN at the time inspired confident hopes and expectations that some definite progress would at last be made, and early confirmation of these views came when it was apparent that His Highness was disposed to lean for advice and guidance upon progressive statesmen like CHANG CHIH TUNG and YUAN SHIH KAI. Edicts imbued with the spirit of reform streamed from the Palace, and the flow continues to be unceasing. But CHANG CHIH TUNG has passed away, YUAN SHIH KAI has been relegated to obscurity, TANG SHAO YI has been in retirement since he completed his important mission to Europe and America, and generally the prospect of real and solid progress in administrative reforms is not so hopeful as it seemed six months ago. Some of the recent unpromising signs—such as the appointment of the Regent's brothers, "inexperienced and ignorant young Manchu Princes, destitute of technical training," to the highest commands in the army and navy—have been ascribed to female influence. The power behind the Throne, Dr. MORRISON stated recently in a communication to the *Times*, is believed to be the Regent's stepmother, who "regardless of the welfare of the country, uses her influence towards the personal enrichment of her family." These appointments are said to have provoked widespread dissatisfaction in China. But some satisfaction may be derived from the fact that China's Lord High Admiral has by command of the Prince Regent gone to Europe and America for the express purpose of studying the naval arrangements of the great Powers of the world. Whatever opinions may be entertained regarding the definite objects of the mission, everyone appreciates the great advantage to the cause of progress and reform in China of these grand tours by Princes of the royal blood. How deeply the Prince Regent was impressed by what he saw when he visited Europe a few years ago has been very apparent in the Imperial Edicts since His Highness became the virtual ruler of the Empire. Similarly we may be sure that Prince Hsun's outlook upon the world will be widened by his tour, and His Highness will return to China far more sympathetic than he probably ever was before to the new ideals. His Highness will have seen the fruits of "western learning" not merely in dockyards and arsenals, and even though China may still have to wait for an imposing fleet, the knowledge of the wide world and its affairs which the Imperial Prince will have acquired by the time he returns to Peking will, we cannot doubt, lead to increased sympathy with the ambitions of his Imperial brother for the advancement of China along Western lines. Those ambitions may be of the vaguest description, but the recognition by members of the Imperial family

of China's backwardness must give to the reform movement a powerful impetus. Frequently we are told that China's great need is that of a strong consistent leader, powerful enough to carry out the ideas of reform by which he must be imbued, and uniting with a reasoned belief in the efficacy of his projects tact and firmness in their application. Japan, it is suggested, had such a leader in Ito. But we may point out that Ito was a product rather than the seed of the Reformation in Japan, and if we seek to apply to China the experience of Japan in this connection we have to say that the great need in China is, in the first place, a sympathetic Court ready to give the utmost encouragement and support, not to one strong leader merely, but rather to a powerful group of statesmen animated by the same convictions and absolutely loyal to their chosen leader as well as to each other. Obviously a strong guiding force is what China imperatively needs at the present juncture, but the men best qualified by knowledge and experience to shape the destinies of the Empire are by some malignant influence denied the opportunity.

THE DEFENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

(Daily Press, November 23rd.)

The recently announced decision of the United States Government to make Pearl Harbour (Honolulu) their chief naval base in the Pacific rather than Manila, has naturally created a good deal of discussion in the Philippines, and especially, we gather, in circles other than American. Grave dissatisfaction is expressed by the Spanish paper *Libertas*, a daily newspaper published in the interests of the religious orders of the Philippines. In the opinion of the *Libertas*, the decision of the United States Government in this matter is only to be explained by the suggestion that in the event of war with Japan, the Philippine Islands will be abandoned by the United States. That the present financial embarrassments of Japan will impede her from "having it out with an opulent nation like America" is ridiculed by the *Libertas*, who reminds its readers that in 1850 Prussia was the most miserable country in Europe. "Her territory comprised a strip from the Niemen to the Weser on the Baltic, composed of dunes, marshes and forests of stunted firs, and a few forests on the banks of the Rhine and in northern Germany." But the Prussians had "a precise, clear ideal, and to realise it they conquered Denmark, Austria and France, opulent nations, especially the last, whose budget in 1870 was six times as large as that of the Prussians." France, moreover, the *Libertas* reminds its readers, was at that time the first nation of the world in power, in wealth, in diplomatic and political worldly influence; her fleet was second only to the British, yet she was conquered and subdued by the Prussians, and Germany has risen from poverty to wealth, from small to great with no other patrimony than poverty placed at the service of talent. Our Spanish contemporary goes on to declare that Japan is pursuing similar ideals with extraordinary sagacity in the selection of means and with relentless tenacity in executing them. "She conquered China, humiliated Russia and probably will overcome everyone who crosses her path, opposing the realisation of her ideal." All this is very interesting reading, but the calm observer will perceive that the arguments go far to allay the fears they are meant to excite. For if the conquest of the Philippines forms any part of Japan's ideal, the arguments of the *Libertas* go to show

that Japan could have driven out the Americans long ago and would not have waited until the Americans had so firmly established their hold upon the islands. The inhabitants of the Philippines can rest fully assured that the decision of the United States Government to make Pearl Harbour in the Hawaiian Islands its chief naval base was not dictated by any thought of allowing the Philippine Islands to be annexed to the Japanese Empire. It is not to be supposed that because Manila is not made the chief naval base, that the United States Navy Department is indifferent to the defence of the Philippines. Corregidor, which commands the entrance to Manila Bay, is at the present time being strongly fortified in a manner which is designed to render it impossible for any hostile ship to enter. One of our American contemporaries ventures to say, indeed, that no other salt water seaport in the world will be more easily defended than Manila behind the impregnable works at Corregidor. Be this as it may, there does not seem to be the slightest warrant for regarding the acquisition of the Philippines as a fixed object of Japanese policy, and the fears expressed in the Philippines, if they may be taken as representing to any extent the views of the native population, are interesting only as evidence of the preference shown for the United States as the sovereign power in the Islands.

REGISTRATION OF CHINESE PARTNERSHIPS.

(Daily Press, November 24th.)

We observe that one of the first cases to engage the attention of the International Court at Bangkok is one to determine who were the partners in a Chinese firm, now declared bankrupt. In the judgment rendered by the Court it is stated that in the last year or two a great change has come over the business methods of many of the Chinese firms in Bangkok. "It is a matter of great difficulty," says the Court, "to find out who the responsible partners in the firm really are—men of straw are put in as managers and found to be possessed of no means when judgment is obtained against them—and as soon as the premises are attached, people against whom there is no judgment come forward and lay claim to the property and repudiate all liability for the personal debts of the judgment debtor." Hongkong, Shanghai, and Singapore are familiar with these things. On many occasions the advisability of insisting on the registration of Chinese partnerships has been discussed in this Colony, but no practical scheme has been evolved to overcome the difficulties arising from the difference between English and Chinese law without prejudicing the flow of capital from China into the business life of the Colony. These considerations, we imagine, do not greatly affect the question at Bangkok, and the opinion expressed by the International Court, if it does not lead to legislation, should at least induce the leading Chinese firms of that city to meet the need voluntarily in order to maintain the high reputation for commercial honesty which the Chinese people have heretofore enjoyed abroad.

The Chinese Government, a native paper says, decided that decapitation is a barbarous way of depriving criminals of life; the example of foreign nations is going to be followed hereafter in all cases in which the death sentence has been passed. Rooms for electrocution will be provided for every provincial Judge, so that this new and humane method may be introduced.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

(Daily Press, November 25th.)

To-day the Colony of Hongkong, in common with British subjects in the Treaty ports of China, celebrates the birthday of our sovereign lord the King, who on November 9th last attained the sixty-eighth year of his age. Though belated, the celebration will lose none of its wonted spontaneity and enthusiasm, for it is perfectly true to say that for more years than many of us can remember, in the British Empire whatever artificiality belongs to the ceremonial surrounding the Sovereign's birthday has been obliterated by the genuine display of affectionate esteem which the occasion calls forth. KING EDWARD has proved in every respect a worthy successor of his revered mother QUEEN VICTORIA, and, to borrow words used by Lord ROSEBURY, his popularity overrides geography. Apart from the fact that in his Asiatic dominions the King is a living personality to millions who have never seen him—arising out of that deep-seated loyalty to the Crown in the abstract as the embodiment of British rule and especially of British justice—during the eight years His Majesty has occupied the Throne of the United Kingdom he has travelled much on the Continent of Europe, and, as we all know, these visits have been made occasions for efforts to improve the mutual relations of the Powers, and the *ententes* quietly and unostentatiously arranged through his instrumentality have given His Majesty a reputation the world over for statesmanship of the highest quality. It was, we believe, a foreign newspaper which first designated him "Edward the Peacemaker"—a title of which the King himself and the Empire he rules may well be proud. Appreciating as they do the value of his Majesty's great services not only to the Empire but to humanity at large, it will not be without fervour that British subjects in Hongkong and China will to-day voice the words of the national anthem that His Majesty may be spared "long to reign over us." Happily the present state of His Majesty's health gives every hope of a long continuance of his reign. Hongkong, which has always availed itself of the Sovereign's birthday to demonstrate its loyalty and homage to the Throne, will mark the present occasion in a peculiarly fitting manner, by the unveiling of statues of two well-beloved members of the Royal Family—Her Majesty QUEEN ALEXANDRA and H.R.H. the PRINCESS OF WALES. We shall then have in position around the statue of the great Queen who gave to this City her name, statues of the reigning monarchs as well as the Heir Apparent and his consort. Of the statues to be unveiled with befitting ceremony by H.E. the GOVERNOR to-day that of H.M. the QUEEN is a public gift to the City, the cost being defrayed by the surplus of the Coronation Fund. The statue of the PRINCESS OF WALES is the gift of Mr. MODY. The Colony was indebted to the generosity of Sir PAUL CHATER for the statue of H.M. THE KING, and to Mr. J. BELL IRVING for that of H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES. Unfortunately this group of five magnificent bronze statues of three generations of the Royal Family will not be seen to-day to the greatest advantage owing to the continued presence of the unsightly contractors' matsheds on the ground which the Government, years ago, promised should be converted into a garden plot. When this noble group of statuary is seen completely surrounded by grass plots and flower beds, "Royal Square" will be one of the most beautiful spots in the City.

GAMBLING AND SPECULATION.

(Daily Press, November 26th.)

We notice that the *Times* has recently been again discussing the old and ever undecided question of how far gambling should be tolerated and recognised by Government. Its attention was drawn to the subject by its correspondent at Rome, who gave some rather startling figures as to the product of the State Lotteries, which it appears bring in no less a sum than £1,700,000 clear profit to the Government. The arrangement is such that more than half the money which is staked goes to the State; but, notwithstanding this, the Lottery is eminently popular, and especially so among the poorer people, who contribute willingly very small sums out of their very small earnings. Whether much harm is done by this is a nice question for discussion, and upon it the writer gives his views which cover a good deal of well traversed ground, and amount in substance simply to the admission that gambling in moderation is a harmless diversion and may be allowed to pass without serious condemnation. On the other hand, he lays it down that "gambling of all kinds when it becomes a serious pursuit is harmful to the mind." The confirmed speculator does not know how much he is trusting to luck and how much to judgment. He thinks himself a pillar of commerce, and as dangerous as the rake who thinks himself a lover." This statement is somewhat hard upon all commercial speculation, and certainly, if the real facts are studied, it will be found to be based upon a misconception. If there is very much to be said against *bona fide* speculation, the matter comes exactly to the same thing as gambling, namely, that it is not to be condemned when within reasonable limits, but is open to objection when it goes beyond them—but, what in such a matter may be considered moderate or immoderate, it is of course impossible to determine. A common mistake, however, is made in classing commercial speculation, even when carried to excess, with mere gambling, for the every excellent reason that, unlike pure gambling, speculation is a very valuable factor in business not only to those who are sufficiently wealthy and sufficiently shrewd to operate successfully upon chances and probabilities, but also to the public, who largely benefit by this class of operation. It is overlooked that the effect of there being a certain number of men who are willing to buy or sell according to the chance of the market, whether in securities or produce, is to prevent excessive rise or fall on the occurrence of some contingency generally unforeseen or the non-occurrence of one generally anticipated. If, for instance, as unfortunately at times happens, there is the prospect of a war breaking out, and certain speculators buy up corn on the possibility of things taking an unfavourable turn, there is a gradual rise in prices as compared with what would be the case if the market remained untouched and was left to the effect upon it of an actual outbreak of hostilities. The effect of such intermediate buying or selling, "speculation," as it is termed, is thus to lessen the influence of some contingency that will in its nature seriously affect prices and the normal economic condition of society. If a loaf rises from 5d. to 5½d. in a month and from 5½ to 6d. in the next month, and so upwards, the effect is infinitely less upon the economic state of the country than if at the end of three months after a chance of war threatened a sudden rise of 2d. or 3d. had to be faced. It is this that the much condemned speculator obviates, and, if this fact be only recognised, the abuse which is often so freely

cast upon him must surely be seen to be ill-founded. In reality, under such circumstances as we have supposed, there would be more of pure chance than if speculation had meantime been in operation. Those who were lucky enough to hold grain on the actual outbreak of hostilities would make enormous profits out of a misfortune which would take the public generally by surprise, and would press heavily on each individual.

The same principle applies to speculations in stocks and shares, and in fact to speculation of all kinds. If everyone had to wait before operating until possible events actually occurred, instead of buying or selling on the probability of their occurring, commercial convulsions would be much more frequent and much more severe than they are. From the economist point of view, which is really what has to be chiefly considered, even if it were desirable, it must in the nature of things be impossible to put down speculation altogether, as being simply gambling. What the whole matter resolves itself into is rather a moral than an economic question. So far as it can be decided upon the former basis, we can only come to the well recognised facts that there are many acts which are moral or immoral, not in their nature but in the degree and the manner they are carried on. That a certain number of badly balanced people may abuse speculation and run risks which their financial position does not warrant is no reason for condemning speculation when carried on with reasonable judgment and with sufficient means to meet all contingencies that may arise. It is, therefore, a grave mistake to class all such operations as gambling. They may, when imprudently undertaken, be so spoken of as a figure of speech, but this does not alter the fact that, when entered upon with prudence and foresight, speculative transactions are not only a legitimate but a necessary and useful element in commercial affairs.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Pedestrianism is again becoming a popular exercise, and on Sunday morning walkers are seen doing the regulation tours round by Tytarn or in the vicinity of Aberdeen. The bite in the air induces most men to walk to business in the morning and the chair coolies stand and shiver.

There was only one topic of discussion during the week-end, and that, you may be sure, was not the Sunday morning sermons. The cricket carnival seemed to be in everybody's thoughts, and the prospects of the respective teams have afforded food for conversation.

The meeting is rendered all the more interesting by the fact that Hongkong and Shanghai stand level in point of wins, as also Hongkong and Singapore, but the latter has one to the good over Shanghai. It is interesting to note from that useful little publication, "The Hongkong Sporting Annual," that "interport matches with Shanghai were started in 1866, but were dropped in 1868, to be revived in 1889. The meetings were only continued for three years, when the lamentable disaster to the *Bokhara*, which foundered in the China Sea with the cricketers who were returning from Shanghai, took place, and cooled the ardour of sportsmen in both ports. The only members of the team who were rescued were Dr. Lowson and Mr. Markam. A shield, on which is inscribed the names of the victims, was placed in the pavilion of the H.K.C.C., where it now hangs to commemorate the event. Another start was made in 1897, to be further interrupted in 1899 by the war. Recommended in 1901, the meetings have since then taken place annually without further interruption, and on three occasions a team from the Straits has visited the Colony coincident with the Shanghai team, when triangular contests have taken place."

It was unfortunate that the interport arrangements, so far as Saturday was concerned, could

not have been carried out. Most of the cricket clubs had refrained from making fixtures for that afternoon, and the result was a blank for everybody. Nobody is to blame, and it must be conceded that the Cricket Club officials have done the best they could under awkward circumstances.

The Hongkong Volunteer Camp, which has hitherto been quite a social event, is attracting very little notice this year. The decision to go further afield for the annual training in camp and to make its duration shorter but more military is no doubt responsible for this. Still, if the Volunteers are made more efficient the public can well afford to forego the little picnics to Stonecutters' which were such pleasurable features of former camps.

What a pity the visit of the Cameron Highlanders to Hongkong did not synchronise with St. Andrew's Ball. Then we might have hoped to see the strathspeys and reels danced as they ought to be. At last Tuesday's practice dance the music was made to suit those who took the floor for the strathspey, and it ended much more satisfactorily than at the previous practice.

The typhoon which did not visit the Colony has been giving the shipping a lively time in the South. The *Kent* and the *Rewa* both delayed their departure in consequence, and the Dutch cruiser squadron postponed their farewell of the Colony for a day. The German Mail steamer was considerably overdue from Singapore, and we are still waiting for news of the *Palawan*, which brings up the cricketers from Singapore. It is difficult to overcome a feeling of anxiety as to the safety of the *Rewa*, which is not the best type of boat to weather such storms, and we would feel happier if we knew that all was well with her. This supplies another argument for ships being fitted with wireless telegraphic apparatus.

We are to miss the usual picturesque display at the Happy Valley in honour of the King's Birthday this year, the massing of troops at the unveiling of the monuments on Thursday taking place instead. It is a pity, because interesting as Thursday's ceremonies will be, they will not be so impressive nor open to so many spectators as the King's Birthday Review at the Happy Valley. Incidentally, the occasion will afford an opportunity to the public to appreciate the objections raised by the Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart to the unsightly erections which disfigure the ground designed by the Government to be laid out with flowers as a companion to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's beauty spot.

A good deal is being written about the abolition of the queue in China, and while our knowledge of the Chinese leads us to the belief that it will be many years before the change becomes universal, that is no reason why the first step in this direction should not be taken. Cutting the queue will not in itself effect any reforms, but it will indicate a susceptibility to outside influences and to new ideas which must make for progress. The Department of State Affairs is said to have decided that when the period of mourning for the Empress Dowager is concluded an order shall be issued in the sense that all officials, military men, students and policemen must give up the queue and wear their hair short. The queue was introduced into China by the Manchu dynasty nearly three centuries ago, according to one writer on the subject. It is said to have been originally suggested to the Manchu by their sense of gratitude to horses, those animals having acted such a great part in the Tartar conquests. In short, the "Pigtail" was a method of establishing a relationship between human beings and horses. The fashion was regarded by the Chinese as a badge of subservience, and they long resisted it. This was true specially of the natives of Swatow and Amoy, and when they were ultimately compelled to adopt the irksome coiffure, they hid the queue under cotton turbans, which to this day they continue to wear. It will be seen, therefore, that the use of this appendage has much significance, and that its abandonment would go far to remove the distinction between Manchu and Chinese.

RODERICK RANDOM.

HONGKONG.

After a long immunity a Chinese case of plague is reported in the Colony.

The *Soudan* with the Cameron Highlanders on board sailed from Hongkong on Saturday.

We notice that a wreath from Hongkong was placed on the Nelson column in Trafalgar Square on Trafalgar Day.

Three cases of enteric fever (all British) were reported in the Colony last week. One was an imported case. None were fatal.

At the Magistracy on Nov. 23 Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced a native, who was found guilty of returning from banishment, to six months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

Mr. de Champmorin, agent of the Messageries Maritimes at Hongkong, has been appointed agent at Yokohama. Mr. Thomas, from home, will succeed Mr. de Champmorin in Hongkong.

A naval funeral took place at the Happy Valley on Monday when Stoker Neeton, of H.M.S. *Monmouth*, who died in hospital on Sunday morning, was interred with full Naval honours.

As the s.s. *Kinshan* was entering the harbour on Saturday night she ran down a rice junk in the southern fairway. The crew of the junk were rescued by sampans in the vicinity of the collision.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ordinance No. 17 of 1909, entitled—"An Ordinance to amend The Stonecutters' Island Ordinance, 1889."

Two men were at the Magistracy on Saturday fined \$1,000 each or three months' imprisonment for conducting a lottery at 246, Hollywood Road. The police applied that the money found on the premises be forfeited, but his Worship refused to make any order.

Mr. Geo. E. Lerrigo, who for a number of years was general secretary of the Y.M.C.A., at Topeka, is shortly due in Hongkong, where he has been appointed as one of the secretaries of the Association. He is making a short stay at Shanghai.

General Sir J. French, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., etc., Brigadier-General D. Henderson, C.B., D. S. O., and Lieutenant the Hon. M. V. B. Brett are passengers to Hongkong by the P. & O. s.s. *Mooltan*, from Marseilles, Nov. 26, transshipping at Colombo to the *Mantua*.

The news that Mr. George Moffat, who had been in Messrs. Shewan, Tomes, & Co.'s office for nine years and was invalided home two and a half months ago, had died in Glasgow on the 18th inst. was learned with regret by his many friends in the Colony.

Inspector Gourlay charged two Chinese shopkeepers before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, at the Magistracy on Tuesday with trading with unjust scales. The charges were proved, and the defendants were fined \$25 each. Two other shopkeepers, whose check measures were found to be short, were fined \$10 each.

Seven Chinese who were arrested at Hunghom on Sunday were charged before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy on Monday with gambling. Three of the defendants, who were proved to be the keepers of the game, were fined \$25 each, and the remainder of the players were each fined fifty cents.

Gunner Cook, R.G.A., was found drowned in Hunghom Bay on Monday morning. The body was interred in the Military part of the cemetery in the afternoon, and was accompanied to the grave, with full military honours, by the Officers and men of 88 Coy. R.G.A., and the band of the 2nd. East Kent Regiment.

H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Ng Hon-tsz to be a member of the Sanitary Board for a term of three years, vice Mr. Ho Kom Tong, resigned. The new member, who is an old Queen's College boy, is one of the secretaries of the Yuen Fat firm, of Bonham Strand, the largest Chinese firm in the Colony, being importers of rice, sugar, etc., and in 1907 he was on the Board of Directors of the Tung Wa Hospital, being at that time compradore of the National Bank of China. At present he is a member of the Public Dispensary Committee.

The marriage arranged between Mr. F. S. G. Piggott, Royal Engineers, elder son of Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice of Hongkong, and of Little Woolpits, Ewhurst, Surrey, and Juanita, daughter of Mr. W. James Smith, of Gibraltar and Villa Vieja, Algeciras, will take place at the Cathedral, Gibraltar, on December 11th.

The Board appointed to determine the amount of compensation to be paid for the Government resumption of Kowloon Inland lots 442 and 618 will commence its sittings at the Supreme Court on Friday, December 3rd. The Government members are His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz (chairman) and the Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones. Mr. E. G. Shewan has been nominated by or on behalf of the owners of the property, and Mr. L. U. Mirza, Puisne Judge's clerk, has been appointed clerk to the Board.

The first prosecution under the Liquors Ordinance was made at the Magistracy on Saturday, when Revenue Officers Wilden and Brett charged the master of a junk with making a false declaration to the Superintendent of Imports and Exports in reference to 100 jars of spirits of wine, containing 350 gallons. They also charged the keeper of a Chinese wine and spirit shop in Queen's Road West with smuggling the liquor specified. The defendants were represented by Mr. Leo D'Almada. The prosecution affirmed that the liquor was brought into the Colony as samshu in order to escape payment of the heavy duties on spirits of wine, it being stated that only \$15 duty was paid, instead of \$1,050. Mr. E. R. Hallifax remanded the case until Friday next, bail being allowed the junk master in a sum of \$250 and the shopkeeper in \$500.

THE "PALAWAN'S" EXPERIENCES.

The P. and O. steamer *Palawan* was sighted from Gap Rock at 10.45 Monday morning, three days overdue from Singapore. Her passengers included the Singapore Cricket team, besides a considerable number of wives and prospective wives of Hongkong residents, so that there were many very anxious people in the Colony when the steamer became more than two days overdue. The *Palawan* encountered the full force of the typhoon on the 19th inst., but the ship behaved well and the damage she sustained is trifling, being confined to the bridge and boat decks. It was an unpleasant experience for the passengers, and one which they are not likely to forget.

THE SAD ACCIDENT IN THE SUEZ CANAL.

With regard to the accident in the Suez Canal which resulted in the death of the little child of Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Bird, and the amah who had charge of her, we learn that it was shortly after breakfast time that the alarm was raised that the child and amah had gone overboard. The ship was then steaming against a strong current from Suez and the child was seen drifting away, the amah drifting behind her. It would appear that the child fell out of the porthole of one of the lavatories and that the amah went overboard the same way. Nothing can be said with certainty as to whether the tragedy was accidental or not.

Quartermaster Watling and a second class passenger, Mr. A. W. Jones, of the Shanghai police force, jumped overboard from the poop deck and swam to the rescue. They got up to the child, who was still alive, and supported her till rescued by the boats, the rescue taking a considerable time. The amah when brought on board was dead, having been drowned, but the child was still alive, the theory being that a blow she had received in falling overboard made her unconscious for the time and prevented her struggling. Everything possible was done to save her life, but she died shortly after from shock and exhaustion. Mr. Jones was the recipient of a congratulatory address on his heroism, and the passengers made both him and the quartermaster, who went over after him, suitable presentations, and signed a recommendation for the Royal Humane Society's medal. The burials took place at sea. The greatest sympathy was shown for Mr. and Mrs. Bird, who were on board, and the affair cast a gloom over the whole ship throughout the voyage.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Tuesday at the Board Room. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe presided, and there were present: Hon. Dr. Fitzwilliams, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General), Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. Pearce (A.M.O.H.) and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

NEW MEMBER.

The PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, before entering on the business of the meeting I should like, on behalf of all members, who will, I think, endorse my remarks, to extend a hearty welcome to the Board to Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, our new member. Mr. Ng Hon Tsz is a well-known member of the Chinese community here, and I think we may take it that any remarks or any feelings he expresses as representing the views of the Chinese on matters of public concern will be such that they may well deserve our confidence. Mr. Ng, on behalf of the members of the Board, I beg to congratulate you on your appointment, and to extend the welcome of the members.

Mr. Ng Hon Tsz—Thank you, sir.

CEMETERY BYELAWS.

The HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT submitted the following minute relative to the cemetery bye-laws: "Now that the Christian Burial Ground Ordinance, No. 38 of 1909, has been passed (Government notification No. 727 of Government Gazette of 12/11/09), it would be well to amend byelaw 12 of the cemetery byelaws. Byelaw 12 reads: 'The burning of joss sticks and firing of crackers is prohibited in the Colonial Cemetery.' In view of the setting aside of a portion of the Colonial Cemetery as a Christian burial ground, I would suggest that the byelaw now be amended to read as follows: 'The burning of joss sticks and firing of crackers is prohibited in that portion of the Colonial Cemetery set apart for burial of persons professing the Christian religion under Ordinance No. 3 of 1909.'"

The old byelaw was repealed, and it was agreed that the one suggested by the President should stand as part of the byelaws.

TYPEWRITTEN MINUTES.

The report of the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, relative to the rat-catching system at Kowloon, was again laid before the Board.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS asked if it would not be possible to get minutes typewritten before they were circulated.

The PRESIDENT said if members wished it the minutes could be typed. He thought it would perhaps save considerable trouble in reading, but he was not going to say anything about bad writing.

Mr. HOOPER—I think the suggestion is a good one.

The PRESIDENT—The Secretary will make a note of it.

ANTHRAX AT KENNEDY TOWN.

The COLONIAL VETERINARY SURGEON submitted the following minute relative to a case of anthrax in the Kennedy Town Cattle Depot:—I have the honour to report for the information of the Board that a case of anthrax occurred in the Kennedy Town Cattle Depot. Four bullocks were admitted from Sun On to the Depot on the afternoon of the 12th instant. On the morning of the 13th one was isolated, having then a temperature of 105.80 Fahr. On the 14th, when the Depot was opened, this bullock was found dead, and an examination of the blood showed it to be a case of anthrax. The remaining three bullocks have shown no signs of illness.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

A minute was also furnished by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon relative to the extension of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease to two small sheds next No. 3 shed.

The PRESIDENT said the outbreak, which was reported at last meeting, had since extended slightly, but there appeared no necessity for calling a special meeting of the Board, as they had already declared No. 3 shed an infected area. He thought it would be wise to pass a resolution declaring the two sheds adjoining No. 3 shed an infected area.

Members agreed and a resolution was accordingly passed.

AN UNSATISFACTORY CONSERVANCY CONTRACTOR.

Further complaints against the Kowloon conservancy and scavenging contractor were considered.

The PRESIDENT, in reply to Dr. Fitzwilliams, stated that this was the same man who was previously fined. There were six different charges against him on February 3rd, and complaints again in June. One of the members of the Board then remarked that if the charges were proved the contractor should be fined the maximum amount. Another member intimated that the man did not seem capable or willing to fulfil his contract. When the speaker first took over his new work he had considerable difficulty in making the contractor carry out the terms of his contract. As far as he could gather, the contractor tendered a less amount than last time, although there was an additional clause added to the contract. The contractor now had a sufficient number of boats to carry on the work, but not the number required by his contract. The question was whether members would hear the contractor, or leave the matter to a sub-committee.

Mr. HOOPER suggested that the committee should be invested with the full powers of the Board, and with power to act? He meant that the committee appointed should be able to investigate the charges now before the Board, and if they thought them proved, should impose any penalty they might consider necessary and report their action to the Board. It seemed to him that a public meeting was hardly the place to investigate details of charges when they had a lot of other work on the agenda. They could not get sufficient time to do justice to the case.

The PRESIDENT thought they should have a standing committee to deal with similar complaints against all contractors. Complaints could go before the standing committee, who could then report to the Board.

Mr. HOOPER was quite in favour of the President's suggestion, and thought they should have a series of standing committees, the same as councils had at Home.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL moved the appointment of a select committee to enforce the provisions of the various conservancy and scavenging contracts.

Mr. HOOPER seconded, and the President, the Registrar-General and Mr. Lau Chu Pak were appointed members of the new committee. APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO ERECT A

MONUMENT ALREADY ERECTED.

Messrs. C. E. Warren and Co. applied to the Board for a permit to erect a monument over the grave of the late Mr. Harry Wicking. The area of the monument was 7 feet 5 inches by 4 feet, which equalled 29½ square feet, 5½ square feet in excess of the usual allowance. On that account they wished to purchase the balance.

Mr. SHELTON HOOPER minuted—As the additional area applied for to erect a monument will not lessen the burial area of the cemetery it should be granted.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Will this extension block the pathway between the adjoining graves?

Mr. HOOPER—I see this correspondence is addressed to Mr. Tooker, and Mr. Tooker is not an officer of the Sanitary Department. The public, I think, should be informed that the proper department for carrying out and enforcing these byelaws is the Sanitary Department. I would like to ask you, sir, whose duty—what officer's in the Sanitary Department—it is to see that the spaces people are entitled to are not exceeded?

The PRESIDENT—The inspector of cemeteries.

Mr. HOOPER—Then I take it that if a grave occupies more space than is allowed by law, the matter will be brought to your notice?

The PRESIDENT—It is the inspector's duty to report it to me.

Mr. HOOPER—Well, sir, it may astonish you very much, for it certainly astonished me on going down to inspect this grave, to find it a *fait accompli*. The monument was up, the curb round, and the whole thing fixed. I measured the grave and found it 4 feet by 7 feet 5 inches, and I am sure that you, when you circulated these papers, could not have been aware that the work had actually been

done. It is very much like hanging a man first and trying him afterwards, this coming to the Board and asking permission to erect a monument that has already been erected. When I wrote my minute I was not aware of the facts. I measured the distance between that curb and the curb of the adjoining grave, and found it to be fourteen inches only. I am sure it would be satisfactory to the Board if you gave a disclaimer publicly that you were not aware this monument was up before permission was granted.

The PRESIDENT—In reply to Mr. Hooper I may say I was not aware of this fact, and the only way I can account for it is through the certain amount of confusion caused by the raising of this (grave) question and the cemetery byelaws in the past. Formerly Mr. Tooker was connected with this work, but now the matter is solely in the hands of the Sanitary Department, and I am almost certain I gave verbal instructions to the inspector of cemeteries to report on such matters. He has not received written instructions on the point, but I will see that he gets them at once. Since the new byelaws have come into force it will be his duty to see that any encroachments are reported. I was absolutely unaware of the fact that this monument had already been put up.

Mr. HOOPER—I would now move that the application be granted, but in doing this the Board, I think, should make a strong representation to those concerned for the very improper act they have committed by doing the work before they got the permission of the Board.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH seconded, and the motion was carried.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

Based on a death rate per 1,000 per annum, the mortality statistics of the whole Colony for the week ended 23rd October showed a percentage of 17.7, and 29.9 for the following week, as against 28.1 for the corresponding week of last year.

CONDEMNED MAN IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

A remarkable circumstance in connection with the trial of the second man at the Supreme Court for complicity in the murder of two Indian policemen in the New Territory last August was that on Tuesday the man already condemned to death for participating in the murder entered the witness-box and declared that the prisoner was not in the party which made the attack on the police. There had been some confusion, he said, between the names of the prisoner and another man. He stated that on the day in question five men went down the gap where the Indian policemen were seen, while he stood at the ridge to see if anybody came. After an absence of about twenty minutes the men returned carrying packages, which were taken to a house, where they were divided among the five. Twelve dollars was given to witness, but he could not say how much the prisoner got.

Two of the witnesses for the prosecution were then brought forward and witness stated that they took part in the attack on the Indians.

Mr. Potter—It seems to be the Leung family that have got you into trouble?—Yes.

You have been condemned to death and there is no reason why you should tell a lie?—That is so.

By the Court—Do you know the prisoner?—Ever since boyhood.

Did you and he live in the same village?—No.

Prisoner then asked through the interpreter—I want to know the reason for your Lordship sentencing me to death when I only got twelve dollars out of the spoils.

His Lordship—Tell him the jury found him guilty. They believed his own statement that he was there and that he was a party to the murder whether he inflicted the blows or not.

The condemned man was then removed in custody.

It appears, says the *Japan Mail*, to have been finally decided that the railways in Korea are to be transferred to the control of the Railway Board in Japan. This step having already been taken with regard to the Manchurian railways, there does not appear to be any valid reason for an exception in Korea's case.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

UNVEILING OF STATUES.

PICTURESQUE CEREMONIES.

On Thursday having been fixed for the local celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of His Majesty King Edward, the day was observed as a general holiday and advantage was taken of the occasion to unveil the statues of Queen Alexandra and the Princess of Wales. The usual review at the Happy Valley—a picturesque and striking pageant—was cancelled, but the ceremonial in Statue Square when the statues were exposed to public view was very imposing, and the review of the naval brigade in the Dockyard was not the least attractive feature of the day's programme.

Adequate arrangements had been made for the unveiling ceremony. Two stands were erected for the convenience of residents, but many preferred the greater view obtained from the verandahs of the adjacent buildings, even the Law Courts having a large quota of spectators. The troops of the Garrison were massed on all sides of the square, and in addition to the Hongkong Volunteers, the colours of six regiments were borne by their standard bearers at the rear of the Queen Victoria Statue. The bright array of soldiers with their gleaming bayonets was the most prominent element in the thrilling spectacle, and the vastness of the Empire was well illustrated by the turbanned sons of India marching with the helmeted soldiers of the King. Beautiful sunshine brought out every detail of the picturesque display, and the large throng of spectators felt compensated for the loss of the usual review at the Happy Valley.

Just before 10 o'clock H.E. the Governor, accompanied by H.E. the General Officer Commanding, and Commodore Lyon, with their respective aides-de-camp and secretaries in attendance, arrived on the scene, and was received with a royal salute, the band of the Buffs striking up the National Anthem. When the music had ceased the gubernatorial party, accompanied by members of the Coronation Committee, proceeded to the specially-erected platform in front of the statue of Her Royal Highness Queen Alexandra, where the first unveiling ceremony took place. The cost of this statue was defrayed out of the surplus of the Coronation Fund. Mr. George Wade was the sculptor, and the statue is worthy of his eminent reputation.

Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWETT, in asking his Excellency to undertake the unveiling, told of the conditions leading up to the obtaining of Her Majesty's statue. He hoped that for many a long year the statue would remain not only as a memorial to the gracious lady it represented, but also a token of the amity and good fellowship which existed between the various nationalities who combined to make up the cosmopolitan population of Hongkong. He asked his Excellency, as a small souvenir of the event, to accept a replica of the Coronation medal, and to unveil the statue.

HIS EXCELLENCY said:—Mr. Hewett, Ladies and Gentlemen.—The Chairman of the Coronation Committee has already recalled to your memory the circumstances connected with the origin of this beautiful statue of our Gracious Queen. Its erection is an indication of the deep-seated loyalty of this Colony to our Sovereign, whose throne is the symbol and bond of unity between all parts of the British Empire. We pride ourselves here in Hongkong upon our loyalty and patriotism, and I doubt if any Crown Colony can rival this fine group of statues—of our late revered Queen, of their Gracious Majesties who now reign over us, of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, who at some future date will be our King and Queen. As we wish long life to the King, so we desire that that date may be long deferred. It would be superfluous for me to say more than a very few words regarding Her Gracious Majesty the Queen. Admiration and love for her lie deep in the heart of every British subject. During all the 46 years that she has

been among us those feelings have ever grown deeper and stronger. We regard her as the more regally endowed of Queens, and as the type and example that is best in womanhood. Her devotion to the duties of her high station and the success and charm with which she has performed them, as well as her never-failing sympathy with sorrow and suffering, are known to us all. You have erected this statue not only as an emblem of loyalty but as a mark of admiration and love of the noble lady who is our most gracious Sovereign. It will give Their Majesties, I am sure, special pleasure to learn that this statue was subscribed for not only by their loyal subjects in this Colony, but by many who owe allegiance to other and friendly Sovereigns. They desired no doubt in this way to express their admiration of our Queen, to testify to the benefits they have received under the King's Government in this Colony, and to bear witness to the cordial relations which have existed between them and His Majesty's subjects in Hongkong. It will ever be a source of gratification to me that I have been asked to perform the ceremony of unveiling this statue to-day on the anniversary of His Majesty's Birthday, and the replica of the Coronation Medal which the Chairman has presented to me will be a valued memento of the occasion. In the name of the subscribers, I now unveil the statue and present it as a memorial for all time to the Colony of Hongkong.

The Governor then pulled a rope, the shroud obscuring Her Gracious Majesty fell away, and from the four corners of the surrounding scaffolding four Union Jacks fluttered bravely in the breeze, while the band of the Buffs struck up the music accompanying a royal salute and the spectators raised cheers for Her Majesty.

The Governor and Committee then crossed the square to the shrouded statue of the Princess of Wales, which was next to be revealed. All round the enclosed statue were squads of the Buffs, and in close vicinity were the Hongkong Volunteers, who were in charge of Captains Andrews, Wolfe and Craik.

The enclosed square from which the unveiling ceremony was conducted was occupied by His Excellency the Governor, Major General Broadwood and Commodore Lyon, and by Mr. H. N. Mody, the generous donor of the statue.

Mr. H. N. Mody said:—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen.—It is with the greatest pleasure that I now call upon your Excellency to unveil, and take over for the community, the statue of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. The embellishment of the very few open spaces we possess in this Colony is, I think, an object worthy of the attention of those who have the good fortune to be able to take a hand in doing so, nor can this object be better attained than by the erection of statues of those to whom we owe allegiance, devotion and love. It was, therefore, with the greatest pleasure that, on the opportunity being afforded me to do something in this line, I offered, subject to the sanction of His Majesty Our King and to the consent of the Royal Personage immediately concerned, to present to the Colony the statue you are now about to unveil. His Majesty's sanction was readily granted, and Her Royal Highness very graciously consented to give the necessary sittings to Mr. Wade, the sculptor selected whose works of art are numerous and well known, and I am given to understand he has produced a very speaking likeness, which it is now my proud pleasure to present to this Colony. We may well be proud of the fact that we hold the honour of possessing the very first statue of our Gracious Princess that has as yet been erected, though one is now being prepared for India. Like our present Gracious Queen, the Princess of Wales has always shown a keen interest in all works of mercy and charity. Long may she be spared to do so. With these few remarks I now ask your Excellency to unveil the statue.

HIS EXCELLENCY said:—Mr. Mody, Ladies and Gentlemen.—The addition of this statue of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales completes the group which forms our "Royal Square," and so soon as the building sheds, which I regret will still for some time disfigure it, are removed, this Square will form a worthy and dignified approach to the Colony

from the sea. The statue has been presented by Mr. H. N. Mody, who is ever ready to come forward to promote the welfare and add to the beauty and utility of the Colony, in which he has spent the greater part of his life. In the name of the Colony I thank him for his generous gift. Of Her Royal Highness and of the Prince of Wales it may be said that no prospective King and Queen of England have ever travelled so largely and seen so much of the British Empire as they have. It is significant of the increased importance with which the British Colonies are now regarded by the Mother country that their Royal Highnesses should thus have made themselves personally familiar with the sister nations whose destinies are linked with those of the British Isles, and with the Colonies, which, like Hongkong, are so important to the trade and to the naval supremacy of Great Britain. We are also proud that our future Queen will be the first for many centuries to be British-born. May Their Royal Highnesses be vouchsafed by Providence long lives, so that in due course they may reign over a united and loyal and patriotic Empire! At the request of the generous donor I now unveil the statue, and present it in his name to the Colony to which in so many ways he has been a benefactor.

A bugle then sounded, the shroud enclosing the statue fell, and four Union Jacks were run up to the corner poles of the scaffolding which had enclosed the Princess. The band then played, a royal salute was given and all hats were doffed to the revived Princess.

THE MARCH PAST.

His Excellency the Governor, the General Officer Commanding, the Commodore and the General Staff then mounted the steps of the Queen's Statue to view the march past. The Union Jack was unfurled on the flagstaff, and naval gunners near Queen's Statue Pier fired a salute. The booming of the guns and the cheers of the spectators proved a heart whole "Health unto His Majesty," and the troops started on the march past.

The Bluejackets, with their machine-like evolutions, well filled the premier post in the pageant, while the marines took second place with no less distinction. Then followed the Royal Artillery, the H.K.S.B.R.G.A., the Royal Engineers, the Buffs with their historical colours, the Volunteers, the Mahrattas and the Rajputs, the two latter displaying banners which have earned the adoration of all Britons.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

The end of the march past concluded the proceedings in Statue Square, and the spectators then wended their way to the Naval Yard. The impassible gates of this usually secluded quarter were thrown open, and a large crowd of spectators filled the compound to witness the evolutions of the first defence of the Empire. Those in charge of the parade were Commodore Lyon, Commander J. Nicholas, H. M. S. *Flora*, Commander Smith, H. M. S. *Monmouth*, Commander Acton, H. M. S. *Tamar*, Commander Pyke, H. M. S. *Monmouth*, Lieut. Chilcott and Lieut. Dukes Hughes.

A bugle call announced the arrival of H. E. the Governor at the Naval Yard, simultaneous with which the big Union Jack at the saluting base and the two White Ensigns were unfurled. A royal salute followed, and then his Excellency inspected the bluejackets and marines.

When the Governor returned to the saluting base the *feu de joie* opened. The big guns of the naval men on the waterfront first boomed their "happy returns of the day," the rifles of bluejackets and marines joining in the chorus with a precision which should gladden the hearts of all Britishers. Following the display three hearty cheers were raised unto His Majesty, and then the first line of defence of the Empire marched past Governor and people, fully impressed all with their qualifications, and by their precision satisfying the most sceptical that "Briton's sons are Britons yet," and that the British Navy has not deteriorated, and can still be relied on with confidence "To keep our foes at bay."

OFFICIAL DINNER.

His Excellency gave an Official Dinner last night at Government House in honour of His Majesty's Birthday, to which the judges and members of Councils were invited.

THE GOVERNOR'S BALL.

The ball given by H. E. the Governor in honour of the King's Birthday took place last night, and was the brilliant success that it always is. As the opening of the social season it is invested with a special interest which was manifested last night when there was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Government House was transformed for the nonce. The grounds looked like fairyland, Chinese lanterns hanging from the trees, while the lawns were aglow with electric bulbs. Crimson cloth covered the approach to Government House and was laid all the way up to the entrance to the ballroom, while pot plants helped to render still more beautiful the fine hall. The ballroom itself was ablaze with lights, which were reflected in the polished floor and in the windows, through which could be seen the rich colour effects given by the lavish display of bunting on the verandahs. At the top of the room was a large beautiful palm surrounded by smaller ones and other plants, while the musicians, accommodated in a recess, were embowered in palms. The new ballroom staircase, which was completed about a month ago, was used for the first time, and the convenience it afforded gave a better approach to the supper below. Its steps were covered with crimson cloth, and the lawns were laid with matting. Out here were placed two marquees, one to relieve the congestion of guests at the supper table proper, and the other was used as a bar. The supper room itself was beautifully lighted and the tables were laid in a manner which delighted the eye. Adjacent to the ballroom were a card room and the usual retiring rooms, while a buffet was placed in the dining room. The scheme of decoration reflected creditably on Mr. Tutchet and his botanical staff, and the Public Works Department deserve praise for their share of the work.

Guests were invited for 9.40, and His Excellency received them in the hall from 9.30 till 10 o'clock, when the ball was opened with the State Lancers. The Official set was made up as follows: H.E. the Governor and Mrs. Lyon, H.E. Major-General Broadwood and Lady May, His Honour Mr. Rees Davies and Mrs. Brewin, Commodore Lyon and Mrs. Hewett, Sir Henry May and Mrs. Badeley, Hon. Mr. F. A. Hazeland and Mrs. Gresson, Dr. J. M. Atkinson and Mr. Tait, Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones and Mrs. Bedford. Then the programme was proceeded with. There were twenty dances, twelve of which were waltzes, three two steps, two polkas, and two lancers. Excellent dance music was supplied by the string band of the Buffs Regiment under Bandmaster Hewett, and the many guests seemed to enjoy themselves. Certainly there was nothing lacking in the preparations made for their pleasure and entertainment. Shortly after eleven o'clock the band played "The Roast Beef of Old England," and the Governor led the way to the supper room, where accommodation was provided for 200 guests at one sitting. Mr. Taggart, of the Hongkong Hotel, supervised the waiting arrangements, and the repast was admirably served. Dancing was resumed and continued with zest till nearly three o'clock.

Invitations were issued to the following:—

Mr E. F. Aucott, Dr. G. E. Aubrey, Mr and Miss Armstrong, Mr Stanley Allen, Mr and Mrs E. L. Arnold, Mr and Mrs T. Arima, Rev. D. Arvat, Mr J. D. Auld, Mr R. D. Atkinson, Mr C. E. Anton, Subedar-Major Ahmed Din, H.K. S.B.R.G.A. Major and Mrs H. R. Adair, Mr and Mrs C. G. Alaster, Mr J. I., Mrs and Miss Andrews, Mr and Mrs G. B. Adamson, Mr F. R. Adams, Captain and Mrs Addison, Dr. Atkinson.

Mr and Mrs J. W. Bolles, Mr and Mrs E. G. Barrett, Miss A. M. Bateman, Mr and Mrs H. Butterworth, Mr and Mrs F. D. Barretto, Mr and Mrs E. C. Blanchflower, Mr F. A. Biden, Mr and Mrs F. Browne, Miss E. Boehme, Miss E. Boehme, Miss Barker, Miss Barrow, Mr A. Brun, Mr R. J. Birbeck, Mr C. H. Blason, Miss Brewer, Mr M. J. Breen, Captain and Mrs Bell, Mr J. R. Boyes, Dr. and Mrs R. A. Belilios, Mr and Mrs J. E. Boulton, F. Bevington, Mr and Mrs J. M. Beck, Mr R. B. Beattie, Mr and Mrs R. Baker, Mr J. Barton, Sir Henry Berkeley,

K.C., Mr and Mrs H. W. Bird, Mr and Mrs J. W. C. Bonnar, Rev. G. A. Bunbury, Mr R. F. Brayn, Mr J. P. Braga, Mr and Miss Bryer, Mr F. B. L. Bowley, Mr and Mrs D. K. Blair, Mr and Mrs Berindogue, Dr and Mrs Bell, Captain and Mrs Beer, Miss Butcher, Mr Black and Mrs. Irwin, Mr and Mrs W. D. Braidwood, Mr E. P. Bernard, Captain, Mrs and Miss Baker, Mr C. E. H. Beavis, Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Mr A. Babington, Mr H. Bingham, Mr and Mrs Bunbury, Mr G. Ballock, Mr E. M. Bishop, Captain and Mrs H. C. H. Burton, Mr R. E. O. Bird, Mr and Mrs H. F. Bowen, Mr and Mrs F. J. Badeley, Mr C. T. Beath, Mr and Mrs A. Bellamy Brown, Captain and Mrs O. Brown, Dr. H. S. Bennett, Mr W. J. E. Bell, R.A.M.C., Mr C. F. Bird, Colonel and Mrs Bedford, Colonel and Mrs Bayard, Captain and Mrs Baird, Mr and Mrs Becker, Rev. J. A. A. Baker, Rev. E. J. Barnett, Mr R. C. Barlow, Mr and Mrs H. Brodersen, Miss Bird, Mr and Mrs A. W. Brewin, Mr J. Bando, Dr G. Black, Miss Bartlett, Mrs Murray Bain, Mr R. Bisschop, His Excellency Major-General Broadwood, C. B., A. D. C. Staff Surgeon and Mrs Baiss, Mr G. Binder, Mr F. K. Brownrigg, Mr R. H. Beazley, Mr N. F. Blanch, Mr and Mrs B. J. Botelho, Miss Benbow, Mrs and Miss Bull

Mr and Mrs D. W. Craddock, Colonel, Mrs and Miss Chapman, Mr G. Cruikshank, Mr H. F. Chard, Captain and Mrs P. H. Collingwood, Brother Cyprian, Mr and Mrs Coppin, Mr C. C. F. Cunningham, The Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Mr and Mrs W. L. Carter, Mr A. H. Crook, Mr E. W. Carpenter, Mr and Mrs Guy Corse, Mr and Mrs G. D. Callow, Mr and Mrs R. Chapman, Mr H. W. Clothier, Mr T. Christiani, Mr F. G. Carroll, Mr C. A. Carr, Mr C. Clementi, Colonel and Mrs Chamier, Captain and Mrs B. A. Craig, Mr and Mrs A. Cousland, Mr and Mrs T. de Champmorin, Major and Mrs Camillieri, Messrs R. H. A. and Miss Craig, Dr. F. Clark, Mr John, Mr Jasper, Miss and Miss R. Clark, Rev. A. P. Crofton, Senhor Cinatti, Mr and Mrs Dupcan Clark, Miss Crisman, Miss Chaplin, the Misses Clement, Miss Carter Campbell, Mrs Frank Clark, Captain and Mrs Douglas Clapham, Major and Mrs Caulfield.

Mr and Mrs A. J. David, Mr A. J. Darby, Mr and Mrs T. K. Dealy, Mr Dowley, Mr and Mrs W. H. Donald, Mr W. J. Daniel, Mr E. Davidson, Mr and Mrs J. T. Douglas, Mr G. Dunerin, Mr A. Denison, Mr and Mrs H. L. Dennys, Mr H. L. Dennys, Jr., Mr F. B. Deacon, Mr W. S. Dupree, Mr A. P. Dashwood, Staff Surgeon and Mrs Darley, Mr S. Dixon, Colonel and Mrs Dann, Mr W. Dickson, Mr H. B. L. Dowbrigg, Mr and Mrs Miss Detmars, Mr D. J. Donne, Mr and Miss Davidson, Mr R. M. Dyer, Dr and Mrs Dessey, Mr and Mrs Dodgson, Miss H. M. Drage.

Dr and Mrs Evan Jones, Mr and Mrs A. Ellis, Mr and Mrs G. W. Eves, Miss Eyre, Mr and Mrs Montague Ede, Mr. W. B. Elwes, Mr J. Eitzen, Mr and Mrs G. H. Edwards, Mr J. F. C. Edwards, Mr and Mrs G. T. Edkins, Miss E. Etherington, Major and Mrs Eaton, A. F. Earle, Mr A. C. E. Ellborough, Mrs and Miss Edwards.

Mr S. G. Fenton, Mr and Mrs H. G. Fisher, Mr Denman Fuller, Mr and Mrs F. G. Figg, Mr and Mrs Forbes, Mr S. J. Fuller, and Mrs Fuller, Mr A. Fraser, Mr W. N. Fleming, Mr and Mrs A. C. Franklin, Captain and Mrs Finch, Mr and Mrs T. Funatsu, Dr and Mrs C. Forsyth, Dr G. Fitzwilliams, Mr and Mrs R. Fuhrmann, Mr A. G. M. Fletcher, Lieut.-Commander and Mrs Fremantle, Mr C. H. Ford, Colonel Sir Joseph and Lady Fayrer.

Rev. and Mrs Genahr, Mr and Mrs W. G. and Miss Goggin, Dr and Mrs M. Gibson, Mr and Mrs H. E. Goldsmith, Mr E. Georg, Mr and Mrs A. C. Gordon, the Misses Gordon, Dr and Mrs F. Grone, Miss Corham, Mr H. L. C. Garrett, Mr A. W. Grant, Mr W. H. Groskamp, Mr and Mrs D. Graham, His Honour Mr Justice Gompertz, Mr and Mrs G. Grimble, Rector Pietro Gabardi, Mr, Mrs and Miss Glennon, Mr P. W. Goldring, Mr R. C. Graff, Mr and Mrs C. H. Gale, Major and Mrs Grace, Mr H. J. Gedge, Mr H. E. Gilroy, Mr and Mrs Gilbey, Hon. Mr and Mrs W. J. Gresson, Miss Gourley, Mr and Mrs A. Gibson, Mr A. Gaudet, Mr S. Gubbay, Mr and Mrs L. Gibbs, Miss Graham, Miss and Miss B. Gill, Mr and Mrs A. E. Griffen, Mrs Gibbons.

Mr A. C. Hynes, Mr and Mrs W. N. Humphreys, Mr R. R. Hynd, Mr R. O. Hutchison, Dr J. W. Hartley, Mr and Mrs E. H. Hinds, Mrs and Miss Hazeland, Miss Harvey, Mr and Mrs Halton, Mr and Mrs R. A. Harding, Mr and Mrs B. A. Hale, Mr P. M. Hodgson, Rev. and Mrs C. H. Hickling, Mr J. Hall, Hon. Mr F. A. Hazeland, Mr W. T. and Miss Hockaday, Mr and Miss Hughes, Mr and Mrs H. K. Holmes, Major A. Hart-Synnot, Mr and Mrs T. W. Hornby, Mr and Mrs W. G. Humphreys, Mr, Mrs and Miss Brotherton Harker, Mr O. Hughes, Mr T. F. Hough, Mr J. Hooper, Mr and Mrs R. Harvey, Mr and Mrs P. H. Holyoak, Mr and Mrs Paget Hett and Miss Hett, Mr and Mrs C. E. Holworthy, Mr and Mrs A. H. Harris, Mr Hewettson, the Hon. Mr and Mrs E. A. Hewett, Mr and Mrs C. W. Heuser, Mrs J. Hastings, Mr, Mrs and the Misses Hutton Potts, Mr E. E. Hill, Miss Harrison, Mr S. Hore, Mr and Mrs A. Hocking, Mr and Mrs G. A. Hastings, Mr and Mrs Hitchcock, Miss Hughes, Mr and Mrs H. Hancock, Mr and Mrs E. R. Hallifax, Mr M. R. Harris, Rev. and Mrs W. H. Hewitt, Rev. O. R. Hughes, Mr C. T. Hose, Dr. H. E. Hobson, Dr. S. Hough, Mr Ala Hissink, Mr and Mrs A. R. Hassan, Captain J. R. C. Heathcote, Engineer Commander F. W. Highton, Mr and Mrs E. M. Hazeland, Miss E. Haines, Mr E. Howard.

Mr and Mrs E. Irving, Misses D. and J. Innes, Mr, Mrs and the Misses Ingenohl, Mr V. Innes, Mr E. A. Irving.

Mr and Mrs Jorge, Miss Jacobs, Rev. F. T. Johnson, Mr P. and Miss Jacks, Mr and Mrs J. C. Joughin, Mr P. S. Jameson, Mr C. W. Jeffries, Mr C. Bulmer Johnson, Hon. Mr N. H. Jones, Mr and Mrs J. A. Jupp, Mr F. Janssens, Mr and Mrs D. Jaffe, Miss E. Johnstone, Mr and Mrs F. James, Miss James, Mr B. James, Mr H. Jackman, Mr J. A. Jeffrey, Mr A. Jahrand.

Mr and Mrs E. S. Kadoorie, Dr. Koch, Mr and Mrs M. Kikuchi, Mr T. Kusumotol, Dr F. Keyt, Mr and Mrs M. Kobayashi, Dr. and Mrs F. H. Kew, Mr and Mrs J. H. Kemp, Mr T. H. King, Mr G. Koenig, Mr Hall Kremer, Dr Irwin W. Kew, Mr and Mrs W. King, Mr C. W. Karridge, Mr W. Kien, Mr and Mrs J. J. Stodart Kennedy, Miss F. Kersten, Major and Mrs Kirke.

Mr and Mrs J. J. Leiria, Mr and Mrs G. P. Lammert, Mr and Mrs C. J. Lafrentz, Mrs and the Misses Loureiro, Mr P. Loureiro, Mr D. R. Law, Mr, Mrs and Miss Lambert, Mr F. and Miss A. Lieb, Mr and Mrs L. N. Leefer, Mr L. Lenzmann, Mr and Mrs L. V. and Miss Langstein, Mr and Mrs E. C. Lewis, Mr and Mrs W. C. Logan, Mr E. Luders, Mr E. P. H. Laing, Miss M. Lee, Mr and Mrs M. H. Logan, Lieut.-Colonel W. B. Launder, Mr Gaston Liebert, Mr A. O. Lang, Mr and Mrs C. Little, Commodore, Mrs and Miss Lyon, Bishop and Mrs Lander, Mr and Mrs H. W. Looker, Mr and Mrs C. Lawder, Mr J. B. Lambert, Captain and Mrs Lyons, Mr E. S. Lindsey, Mr B. Layton, Captain W. G. Lyddon, Mr A. R. Lowe, Major, Mrs and Miss Logan.

Mr G. P. de Martain, Mr C. D. Melbourne, Mr R. Marten, Mr and Mrs C. McL. Messer, Mr J. M. McGutchon, Mr A. Mackenzie, Dr. and Mrs W. B. A. Moore, Mr R. G. Munro, Mr and Mrs K. Matsda, Mr J. Moller, Mr G. H. Medhurst, Dr. O. Marriott, Rev. J. and Mrs Muller, Mr D. B. Murray, Mr H. R. Makin, Major and Mrs D. Macdonald, Miss A. M. T. Millington, Very Rev. P. M. de Maria, Mrs E. J. and Miss Main, Mr and Mrs A. C. More, Mr J. L. Macpherson, Miss Maker, Captain and Mrs J. A. S. Murray, Major S. Macdonald, Mr H. N. Mody, Mr and Mrs C. G. Mackie, Engineer Lieut. C. Main, R.N., Mr and Mrs R. Macgregor, Mr S. Moore, Mr R. C. Master, Major, Mrs and Miss Morris, Mr A. V. Monk, Mr J. Morris, Mr and Mrs Collison Morley, Mr and Mrs A. B. Moulder, Mr and Mrs F. Maitland, Mr H. A. Macintyre, General Sir J. Machado, Dr. F. H. McKeon, Mr T. D. E. Meester, Mr H. Moon, His Excellency Captain and Mrs Marques, Mr W. Manning, Sir Henry and Lady May.

Rev. F. R. Noval, Mr and Mrs E. Niedhardt, Mr and Mrs M. S. Northcote, Mr and Mrs Forster Nicholson, Mr and Miss Newall, Captain Norton, Mr J. Nicholson.

Mr and Mrs E. Ormiston, Mr A. H. Ough, Mr and Mrs P. O'Sullivan, Mr G. Otten, Mr

and Mrs H. E. Oakley, Mr H. Orshi, Mr G. N. Orme, Mr E. Owen, the Hon. Mr E. Osborne, Mr N. Ohtani, Mr R. Oliver.

Mr and Mrs J. I. Plumer, Commander and Mrs Penfold, Miss Plunkett, Mr and Mrs G. Piercy, Mr R. S. Piercy, Mr J. E. Piercy, Mr A. Piercy, Mr W. L. Pattenden, Rev. T. W. Pearce, Mr T. E. and Miss Pearce, Father Pedro Prat, Mr A. C. Putley, Dr. and Mrs W. Pearce, Mr J. Plumer, Mr and Mrs Burns Pye, Major P. Probyn, Mr H. M. Perry, Miss Parke, Colonel and Mrs Prior, Mr and Mrs H. Pinckney, Mr and Mrs Eldon Potter, Rev. Father Placzek, Miss Penruddocke, Commander and Mrs. Pike, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Penney, Mr G. A. Pickles, Mr Hans Popper, the Misses Peek, the Misses Page.

Mrs J. J. Quinn.

Mr and Mrs H. Rissland, Miss Richards, Mr, Mrs and Miss Rodger, Mr A. Rumjahn, Mr E. Ralphs, Mr A. W. L. Robertson, Mr L. Rees, Mr A. Raymond, Mr E. B. Reed, Miss B. Robinson, Mr, Mrs and the Misses Rowe, Mr S. B. C. Ross, Rev. L. Robert, Miss E. Ross, Mr J. H. de Rues, Mr and Mrs Royle, Hon. Mr W. Rees Davies, Mr F. Rickett, Miss Rawles, Mr P. Roque, Eng-Comdr M. Randle, Mr and Mrs Ram.

Captain, Mrs and Miss Sayer, Captain and Mrs Skinner, Mr and Mrs M. J. D. Stephens, Mr and Mrs Grant Smith, Mr and Mrs E. Shellin, Miss Skipton, Mr R. Shewan, Mr and Mrs A. W. Schellhass, Mr A. Findlay Smith, Rev. J. G. M. Spada, Mr H. Schumacher, Mr and Mrs E. B. Shepherd, Mr H. E. Schluter, Mr, Mrs and Miss Shelton Hooper, Mr M. S. Sassoon, Mr S. Swart, Mr H. Sykes, Mr D. H. Silas, Miss S. Sweet, Mr H. Percy Smith, Mr and Mrs J. R. M. Smith, Miss M. Sloan, Mr and Mrs C. H. Schroter, Mr W. Murray Scott, Mr A. R. Sutherland, Mr and Mrs M. W. Slade, Mrs and Miss Soth, Mr F. Schwarzkooff, Hon. Mr Murray Stewart, Mr B. G. Soane, Mr E. L. Shaw, Mr and Mrs F. Sutton, Mr A. C. Sleep, Mr W. E. L. Shenton, Mr J. C. Steen, Captain St Clair, A.S.C., Captain and Mrs Stewart, Lieut. Colonel and Mrs Stacpole, Mr G. Morton Smith, Captain and Mrs Seymour, Mr and Mrs N. I. Stabb, Mr H. A. Siebs, Dr F. Stedman, Rev. H. O. and Miss Spink, Mr and Mrs H. W. D. Shallard, Miss Grey Smith, Miss De Stourdza-Zrinyi, Mr H. F. Stoneham, Miss A. St Clair.

Mr P. Tester, Mr H. E. Tomkins, Mr, Mrs and Miss Titcher, Mr, Mrs and Miss Tennant, Captain and Mrs Thomson, Deputy Inspector General, Mrs and Miss Tait, Mr W. C. D. Turner, Hon. Mr A. M. Thomson, Mr and Mrs Tohdow, Mr D. Tohdow, Mr D. W. Tratman, Rev. C. E. and Mrs Thompson, Mr and Mrs T. Takamichi, Mr B. Tanner, Mr J. W. Taylor, Dr and Mrs J. C. Thomas, Mr and Mrs P. H. Tiedemann, Mr and Mrs H. S. Thompson, Mr and Mrs H. P. Tooker, Rev. A. B. Thornhill, Captain and Mrs F. A. Twiss, Mr J. R. Tapp, Mr A. Turner, Mr H. Tiefembacher, Miss L. W. Tulloh, Miss L. Toller, Miss Turner.

Dr and Mrs Voietzsch, Miss Marie Villwock, Comm. and Mrs Volpicelli, Rev. J. H. Vomel, Mr W. H. Viveash.

Mr and Mrs Malcolm Watson, Mr W. G. Worcester, Mr E. D. C. Wolfe, Mr G. A. Woodcock, Mr and Mrs A. T. Walker, Mr L. J. Wishart, Capt and Mrs Waller, Mr E. A. Wright, Baroness von Wechmar, Mr and Mrs J. F. Wright, Mr E. S. Warmington, Mr P. P. J. Wodehouse, Mr H. P. White, Mr David Wood, Mr W. M. Weston, Mr J. R. Wood, Mr and Mrs G. H. Wakeman, Mr J. W. White, Mr and Mrs C. Woldringh, Miss Warren, Mr and Mrs W. B. Walker, Dr K. and Mrs von Wiser, Mr and Mrs Hedley White, Capt and Mrs Worthington, Mr R. W. Wharhirst, Mr C. D. Wilkinson, Miss Wilkinson, Miss Mabel Wilkinson, Mr and Mrs H. M. Webb, Miss L. Warner, Miss A. E. Woodruff, Mr F. W. Warre, Mr and Mrs E. T. Williams, Mr and Mrs Winkler, Mr C. Willson, Capt A. D. Waring, Lieut. Col and Mrs Wrigley, Miss M. S. Williams, Mr and Mrs P. R. Wolff.

Mr I. M. Xavier.

Mr A. H. Young, Mr N. Yamada.

Mr W. A. Zedelius.

Col. Bayard and Officers, the Buffs.

Col. Prior and Officers, 13th Rajputs.

Col. Dann and Officers, 105th Mahratta L. I.

Major Phillips and Officers, H.K.S.B., R.G.A.

Col. Chamier and Officers, Royal Artillery.
Col. Chapman and Officers, Hongkong Volunteer Corps.

Col. Dumbleton and Officers, Royal Engineers.

H.M.S. *Fame*—Lieut. Commander C. E.

Lloyd Thomas and Officers.

H.M.S. *Whiting*—Lieut. Commander C. A.

Fremantle and Officers.

H.M.S. *Flora*—Capt. Nicholson and the Ward

Room Officers.

H.M.S. *Tamar*—Commander Acton and the

Ward Room Officers.

H.M.S. *Chio*—Commander Borrett and the

Ward Room Officers.

H.M.S. *Cadmus*—Commander Heard and the

Ward Room Officers.

H.M.S. *Janus*—Lieut. Com. Heathcote.

H.M.S. *Hart*—Lt. Comdr. Monro and Officers.

H.M.S. *Otter*—Lt. Comdr. Guy and Officers.

H.M.S. *Monmouth*—Capt. Smith and the

Ward Room Officers.

H.M.S. *Thistle*—Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Atlay

and the Ward Room Officers.

H.M.S. *Robin*—Lieut. Comdr. J. White and

Officers.

H.M.S. *Sandpiper*—Lieut. Comdr. Tickell

and Officers.

Portuguese cruiser *Vasco da Gama*—Captain

Almeida and the Ward Room Officers.

Portuguese cruiser *Rainha Donna Amelia*—

Capt. Lima and the Ward Room Officers.

U.S.S. *Helena*—Commander Buchanan and

the Ward Room Officers.

S.G.M.S. *Jaguar*—The Comdr. and Officers.

The members of the Straits and Shanghai

Cricket Teams.

Mr Fung Wa Chun, Mr Lau Chu Pak, Mr

Ho Fook, Mr Leung Pui Chi, Mr Chau Shin

Kei, Mr Cheung Sz Kai, Mr Wong Kam Fuk,

Mr Wei Wa Lin, Mr Uen Lai Chun, Mr Ho

Kam Tong, Mr Tong Lai Tan, Mr Yung Hin

Pong, Mr Ng Li Hing, Mr Lau Yam Tsun,

Mr U Hoi Chau, Mr Chan Chuh Tsun, Mr Li

Sau Hin, Mr Ku Fai Shan, Mr Chiu Chau Sam,

Mr Tam Tsz Kong, Mr Yung Shui Po, Mr Chan

Kang, Mr Li Yau Tsun, Mr Lo Kun Ting,

Mr Wu Chu Wan, Mr Mok Man Cheung, Mr

S. W. Tso, Mr Kwok Yiu Un, Mr Chan Cheuk

Hing, Mr Ng Houtsz, Mr Cheung Cheung Chi.

H. E. Kai Erh Kien, Mr Tchong, Mr

Tchouang, Mr Hsu Tou Hoa, Capt Wu

Kwong Tsung.

Mr Lam Shau Teng, Mr Chau Yue Teng,

Mr Chiu Seung Shang, Mr Lau Shing Chai,

Mr Chan Shue Ngam, Mr Ma Hang Chau,

Mr Sin Tak Fan, Mr Lau Pun Chiu, Mr Ue

Pan Nam, Mr Wong Yui Tung, Mr Au Chak

Man, Mr Ho Ngok Lau, Mr Ue Yuk Chi, Mr

Chiu Ue Tin, Mr Chan Chik Yue, Mr Chan

Tsok Peng, Mr Siu Yuen Fai, the Hon. Dr.

Ho Kai, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr Wei Yuk,

C.M.G.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 22nd November.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE
(HON. MR. REES DAVIES, K.C.).

THE POLICE MURDER.

The trial of the second prisoner indicted for complicity in the murder of the two Indian police in the New Territory on 20th August was commenced. The Acting Attorney General (Hon. Mr F. C. Hazeland), instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, conducted the case for the Crown, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Jackson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, defended.

The jury were empanelled as follows: Messrs. A. E. Crapnell (foreman), O. B. Wilks, C. J. Cooke, J. W. Peate, A. M. Marshall, F. Drew, and W. G. Clark.

Mr. Potter asked that the police be requested to bring certain witnesses for the defence who were in the New Territory.

His Lordship consented and instructions were given that the police proceed to the places indicated as soon as possible.

The Attorney-General, in opening, said that the motive of the crime as suggested by the prosecution was robbery, as the police were escorting a collection of Crown rent from Au

Tau to Taipo. At 7 a.m. on the 20th August Sergt. Moore despatched three days' collection of Crown rent amounting to \$467.75 in sealed bags and placed in an open basket which was carried by a coolie on a bamboo pole. The escort were supplied with revolvers, and the day being hot the police discarded their tunics and carried umbrellas. The coolie, on seeing the attack, dropped his basket, and ran back to the station, where he informed Sergt. Moore of what had occurred. The latter telephoned to the other police stations and search parties were sent out. The Indian Sergeant's death was due to a fractured skull, but the constable's death was due to a ruptured spleen, which might have been caused by a fall or a blow. How many men were concerned in the attack would remain a mystery, but the Crown suggested that four men, one of whom had been tried and one of whom was the prisoner, were leaders. That quartette were seen, the night before the murder, in the neighbourhood of a certain house talking secretly and were seen to leave the house in the early morning armed with matlocks. Some time later they were together again talking over the details of the crime in the presence of certain witnesses.

Evidence was then called, and the hearing adjourned.

When the case for the prosecution was closed on Wednesday, Mr. Potter submitted that there was no case to go to the jury.

His Lordship said he would refer the matter to the jury, who, after they had been addressed by Mr. Potter, brought in a verdict of not guilty without waiting to hear the evidence for the defence. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

Tuesday, 23rd November.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J.
GOMPERTZ (PUISNE JUDGE).

ARMED ROBBERY AT LANTAO.

Three men charged with armed robbery at Lantao Island on 20th September last were put on trial, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Dennys, conducting the case for the Crown. Prisoners, who were undefended, pleaded not guilty.

The following jury were empanelled; Messrs. Hooper, A. Henderson, A. da Silva, A. V. Silva, Carvalho, and J. J. Judah.

Mr. Alabaster said that on the 26th September, about 8 p.m., three men, whom he would prove were the prisoners, were seen to approach Cheungshawan on Lantao Island. They were observed by an old farmer, who, suspecting that they had evil designs fetched a musket and went down to the seashore. Before they landed he asked them what they wanted, and they said they were coming to search for opium. On receiving that statement he did not fire at them, but when they landed they knocked him senseless to the ground, threatened his wife and son, and looted the house taking away money, jewellery and clothing to the value of over \$800. The first prisoner was arrested shortly afterwards trying to pawn some of the stolen articles, and the third man was identified by the son as one of the robbers.

After hearing the evidence the jury found the first and second prisoners guilty, and the third prisoner not guilty.

His Lordship discharged the third man and sentenced the first and second prisoners each to ten years' imprisonment with hard labour.

DISTURBING THE COURT.

At the Supreme Court on Monday morning the Attorney-General experienced some difficulty, when addressing the jury, in making himself heard, and he suggested that the hammering in the Post Office be stopped. His Lordship replied that he would be glad if it could be done, and the Attorney-General added that the police be sent to order the noise to be stopped. After inquiries had been made his Lordship stated that he understood the Post Office were engaged in sealing up boxes and it would only last a few minutes.

THE INTERPORT CRICKET WEEK.

HONGKONG V. SHANGHAI.

BRILLIANT STAND BY HONGKONG.

RECORD SCORE.

After two days' delay beyond the originally fixed time the interport cricket meeting commenced on the Cricket Ground on Monday last in ideal weather. Hongkong and Shanghai, as arranged, opened the programme, and the little feeling of uneasiness associated with the non-arrival of the Singapore players was dissipated before the match was started, the word being passed round at eleven o'clock that the *Palawan* had been sighted off Gap Rock.

Considerable preparation had been made for the tourney. A grand stand had been erected at the lower corner in front of the Law Courts, and another was situated on the Queen's Road side of the ground, while a small marquee in royal clinton was placed in front of the Club for the accommodation of H.E. the Governor. In the pavilion itself matting covered the entrance, and inside arrangements were made for catering to the players and supplying their creature comforts.

Before eleven o'clock both teams were on the ground. Turner won the toss and decided that Hongkong should bat first. The Rev. W. H. Maundrell was to have acted as umpire for Hongkong, but he was unable to attend in the morning, and Mr. A. Mackenzie donned the white coat, while Mr. A. R. Lowe umpired on behalf of Shanghai until relieved by Mr. A. R. Sutherland. Mr. W. D. Jupp was the official scorer.

The attendance was small at the start, but by noon the number of spectators had increased, and just before the tiffin interval quite a large crowd had gathered. In the afternoon there was a large attendance and the keenest interest was manifested throughout the match. The feature of the day was the brilliant stand made by Edwards, who justified his selection by compiling well over 100 score being 119, before he was caught. The successful start by Pearce and Elborough, who between them knocked up 121 before separation, made the Hongkong supporters sanguine of victory, an impression which was strengthened by Turner's contribution of 76 and Edward's 119. Excitement ran high towards the close when the last couple needed to make 12 to bring the score up to the record established by Hongkong in 1866, on the occasion of the first interport match, when 430 was totalled. Bagnall did the needful and great enthusiasm prevailed when the new record was created. It is interesting to recall that Hongkong almost reached their own record in 1892 when they totalled 429.

Pearce and Elborough were sent to the wicket first. Play commenced with Pearce, who received the fast deliveries of Main, and Hongkong's supporters gave a gasp of dismay when Pearce hit the third ball upwards and was in danger of being caught at square leg. In the second over Pearce secured two individual runs, and forced another couple in the next over. The fourth over saw him cutting Sparke's bowling to point, and two more runs fell to his credit. Elborough narrowly escaped being caught by the wicket-keeper, as one of Sparke's deliveries rose off his bat, but fortune was with the batsman. Runs came slowly, and the first boundary, hit by Pearce, brought the score up to 20 after about twenty minutes' play. A few minutes later Wilson replaced Main, who, however, gave seven runs to the batsman, Pearce hitting to the grand stand and securing a four. Elborough gave another opportunity to cover point, who just missed the catch. Immediately afterwards there was an appeal for a catch off Pearce, but the ball came off his leg and not off the bat. By 11.45 a.m. the register stood at 40, and after Pearce had secured another boundary a change of bowler was tried, Anderson taking Sparke's place. Anderson sent up the leather more slowly, and Elborough drove the second ball to the boundary, bringing the total up to 50. A second four fell to his lot immediately afterwards, this time from one of Wilson's deliveries. Just on the stroke of twelve the Hongkong combination had compiled 60, and Sparke now relieved Wilson.

Good fielding prevented many likely hits from being productive, but the bowling could not reach the sticks. Another instance of Pearce's good fortune was supplied when he tipped the ball and sent it overhead, the ball bouncing out of the hands of the wicket keeper and successively dropped through the hands of both slips. Exactly when the first hour's play was completed—12.5—the score stood at 80, Pearce's seventh four bringing it up to that figure. Ninety was soon reached, and a quartette by each bat brought the total up to 98, which only needed Elborough's next two to make the century, a performance which was greeted with applause. Play had now continued for one hour and twelve minutes. Batsmen had now to face the faster bowling of Main, Anderson taking a rest, and subsequently Donnelly took the leather from Sparke. Still the bowlers failed to get at the sticks, but Pearce taking one of Donnelly's deliveries lifted the leather, which was smartly caught by Sparke. Pearce's stand, which had lasted an hour and a half, was productive of 64, out of which he had eleven boundaries. Elborough, who had made 57 up to this stage, was joined by Captain Garnett. Anderson now took the leather from Main, and his tricky delivery proved somewhat puzzling to the batsmen. He caught Elborough leg before wicket and the batsman finished a useful stand for 58 at 12.40, the register showing 131 for two wickets. Lieut. Anderson now partnered Captain Garnett, but the military combination was soon dissolved by Donnelly clean bowling Anderson with a slow ball. The score now stood at 142 for three wickets. Another military man, Captain Baird, came out, but the excellent fielding gave the batsmen no chance to sneak runs, and two overs passed with but a single run being recorded. The lunch interval arrived with the score standing at 160 for three wickets.

The resumption was somewhat sensational. Baird after a hit to the boundary lifted one of Donnelly's deliveries, which was easily caught by Pratt. Turner now took the willow, and marked his entry by obtaining a four off Anderson. Captain Baird punished Anderson's bowling severely, knocking two successive balls to the Queen's Road stand, but he succumbed to a slow one from Donnelly, which, rising off his bat, was caught by Anderson in the slips, after having made 22. The register now stood at 179 for five wickets. Edwards became associated with Turner and hit out well. The second century was called at 2.30, when Edwards made his second boundary. Sparke had meanwhile relieved Anderson, but Edwards sent one of the new bowler's deliveries to the boundary, and repeating the performance a few minutes later caused the telegraph figures to be altered to 220. The feature of the next decade was a magnificent hit to the pavilion by Turner. Sparke having failed to shift the sticks, Anderson took the ball, but his slower deliveries did not obtain the desired result, Turner hitting freely. Edwards lifted the ball in the direction of the Naval Yard, and increased his total by three, and immediately afterwards he drove Anderson to the boundary, doing the same with the next ball but one. Three o'clock arrived with the score standing at 270, which meant that 110 runs had been made in an hour. Main now displaced Donnelly and was promptly hit out by Turner into the band, but Donnelly came back in a few minutes. The bowlers were changed frequently, but still the partnership remained intact. At 3.10 the register showed 300, the figures being greeted with applause. Turner narrowly succumbed to a shooting ball from Donnelly, but the next gave him an opportunity for a beautiful cut, which went to the boundary. Bowlers were changed again, but Edwards, who was nicely set, got three boundaries in one over, though he narrowly missed being caught with the first. Captain Barrett, who was now bowling, did not seem to meet with any success. He made a good attempt to catch one of Turner's hits, but it was too hot to hold. Edwards sent a ball skywards which long field should have caught but dropped, and Turner sending up an exactly similar ball in the next hit was caught this time by long field. Turner, after a stand of almost an hour and a half, went out with the highest score registered so far. The telegraph now indicated 327 for six wickets. The advent of Oliver was distinguished by Edwards hitting the first six of the innings,

sending the ball into the Law Courts, and with the next drive he dropped the leather into the roadway in front of the Naval Office. Another boundary gave him sixteen in three hits, and another drive touched the screen and deprived him of a third six. At 3.45 Edwards had reached his century, and the event was warmly greeted by the spectators. Shortly afterwards he skied again, but the fielder with the sun in his eyes failed to catch. At 3.50 Oliver went out leg before wicket, having made nine, the register showing 388 for seven wickets. Lieut. Green took up the willow, but he was not long in with Edwards, who, on taking one of Anderson's slow deliveries, was caught by the bowler after having made 119, a fine achievement. His score included two sixes and nineteen fours. The register now stood at 399 for eight wickets, the 400th run coming from Green at five minutes past four. A military combination was again set up, Lieut. Bagnall joining Lieut. Green, but it did not last long, as the latter was caught by Donnelly in the slips after having secured 16 runs. The register stood—418 for nine wickets. Bird was the last man to bat, and hopes ran high that Hongkong would reach 430, the highest score made in interport cricket. The batsmen played cautiously and two boundary hits by Bagnall brought the score up to 429. His next hit was a boundary, and the record was broken. Bird did not attempt any runs in the next over, but he had a chance to emulate Bagnall's boundary (which hit the board) and sent the ball into the grand stand. This over proved very expensive for the visitors, eighteen runs being recorded, including a six by Bagnall. Hongkong declared their innings closed at 4.20, the score being 455 for nine wickets.

At 4.40 Shakleton and Hawkins went in to face the bowling of Baird and Garnett, and the spectators were gratified by seeing Baird take Shakleton's wicket with his fourth ball. Lambe went in, but runs did not come at all freely, and the second over passed without a run. A boundary was secured in the next, and then Bird took the bowling from Garnett. His left-handed deliveries found the batsmen prepared, and another four was registered, making the score at 4.50 stand 10 for one wicket. When another four runs had been made, Oliver took over the bowling from Bird, but time was called without anything further being done.

Detailed scores:

HONGKONG.—(1ST INNINGS.)	
T. E. Pearce, c Sparke b Donnelly,	64
A. C. E. Elborough, lbw and b Anderson ..	58
Capt. Garnett, R.G.A., c Pratt, b Donnelly ..	16
Lieut. Anderson, Buifs, b Donnelly ..	4
Capt. Baird, Buifs, c Anderson b Donnelly ..	22
W. C. D. Turner, c Wilson, b Sparke ..	76
W. N. Edwards, c and b Anderson ..	119
R. E. O. Oliver, lbw b Anderson ..	9
Lieut. Green, Buifs, c Donnelly, b Anderson ..	16
Lieut. Bagnall, R.G.A., not out ..	37
R. E. O. Bird, not out ..	2
Extras ..	32

Total for 9 wickets 455

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Main	18	1	77	0
Sparke	21	2	85	1
Wilson	7	0	34	0
Anderson	26	3	143	4
Donnelly	19	3	72	4
Barrett	3	0	12	0

SHANGHAI.—(1ST INNINGS.)

C. F. Shakleton, b Baird	2
W. J. Hawkins, not out	5
P. Lambe, not out	3
Sparke, Main, Anderson, Barrett, Lanning, Wilson, Donnelly, and Pratt, to bat.	
Extras ..	4

Total, 14

SECOND DAY.

Faced with the record score of 455 for nine wickets, Shanghai started the second day's play with prospects far from encouraging, and the re-opening found them very uncomfortable against the bowling of Bird and Oliver. Barrett was the first to make a fair stand, and Wilson slogged to advantage, but the man to make the most runs was Anderson, who carried out his bat for 46. Hongkong's fielding was exceptionally good, and Baird proved himself very smart in the slips, making no fewer than three catches and following up his delivery with a catch against Main. The home team

was well served by their bowlers, Baird getting three wickets for 31 runs and Bird four for 57, while Oliver had the better average of two for 18 runs. Shanghai were all out at 2.35 for 153, which was 302 behind Hongkong's total. They were sent to the wicket right away, but again made an un-auspicious start, and were all out, after an hour and a quarter's play, for 78 runs.

Hawkins and Lambe resumed their partnership and faced the bowling of Oliver and Bird. Bird's first over was a maiden and the second over was only productive of three runs, when Hawkins was caught in the slips by Baird after having made seven runs. The register then showed 17 runs for two wickets. A. E. Lanning joined Lambe and got a three right away. He cut a fine four, which Baird just missed, and after sending Bird to the pavilion he was smartly caught in the slips by Baird as he essayed another cut. His total was 12, and the register showed 30 for three wickets. Captain Barrett took the willow, but his association with Lambe was broken when Green, the wicket-keeper, caught the ball as it glanced off Lambe's bat. The batsman retired with 10 to his credit, and the register showed 38 for four wickets. Anderson entered the partnership, and secured a boundary in the second over, Barrett sending Oliver to the pavilion for another quartette. Half an hour's play showed the average of 100 runs per hour was being maintained, the figures on the board being 50. When 60 was called Barrett was nearly run out and parted with his bat on reaching home. In the next over Anderson made six off Bird—a four and a two, but several likely hits failed to get runs through the clever fielding at mid-off and long field. After forty-five minutes' play Baird relieved Oliver of the bowling, and his fifth ball was lifted by Barrett, and was well held by Pearce. Barrett's score was 22, and the register showed 79 for five. Sparke then came out and was clean bowled by Bird in his second delivery, the score now being 79 for six wickets. Wilson was the eighth man to go to the wicket, and his second hit sent Bird to the boundary. He proved himself a slogger and knocked out several boundaries, which brought the score up to 100 at 12.5. Anderson also got several boundaries off Baird, and the score quickly rose. Garnett displaced Bird, and his slower deliveries gave the field more to do. Wilson secured the first sixer of the day, sending the leather into the verandah of the Commodore's office, and with the next ball but one he made a four. Anderson treated Baird almost as effectively. A smart bit of work came from Green, who stumped Wilson before he could recover from one of Garnett's throws. Wilson's score was 29, and the telegraph read—139 for seven wickets. Brand, who took the place of Pratt, who was sick, was the ninth man to take up the bat. Bird took charge of the bowling again, and had the satisfaction of seeing Baird catch Brand in the slips after that batsman had made five, the telegraph reading 153 for eight. Donnelly had an unfortunate experience. He lifted his first ball from Bird and was caught by Garnett. Main was the last man to go to the wicket, but he had a short innings, being caught and bowled by Baird in the third ball of the over.

The second innings was commenced by Hawkins and Shackleton. The former opened well and sent Baird to the boundary three times, but Shackleton was again unfortunate. He skied one of Bird's deliveries and was caught by Edwards at square leg before he could break his duck. His place was taken by Sparke, who, without scoring a run, was clean bowled by Oliver. This was on the stroke of one, when the score stood 13 runs for two wickets.

At tiffin H.E. the Governor was present, and the teams were photographed afterwards outside the pavilion. Barrett followed Sparke at the wicket, and scored a few runs off Bird, while Hawkins hit out well from Oliver. However, he succumbed to one of Oliver's swift shots and went out clean bowled with 27 to his credit. The register showed 36 for three wickets. Lanning filled the breach and batted carefully. He took two fours in succession off Oliver. Oliver in a few minutes bowled Barrett with exactly the same sort of delivery that beat Hawkins. Barrett's score was eight and the register showed 49 runs for four wickets. Anderson went in, but his partnership with Lanning was dissolved when

the latter was caught by Turner, his score being 15. The telegraph then read 55 for five wickets. Lambe's tenure at the wicket was short, and he was stumped by Green, whose wicket-keeping was remarkably clever. The register now stood 59—6—0. Wilson, who was the eighth man to go in with the bat, had also a short innings, being unable to stop a ball from Bird played right on to his stumps. The telegraph read 63—7—3. Brand was no sooner in than he was out, being found leg before wicket. Donnelly was next in the procession and distinguished his advent by sending the ball into Queen's Road for six. He lifted the next delivery high, but Anderson failed to hold. However, Edwards made amends when Donnelly dealt with the next ball in the same way and made a beautiful catch in long field. The figures read 74—9—8. Main was the last man to go to the wicket, but the match was brought to a finish when Anderson tried a run which was hopeless and he was run out. Hongkong won by an innings and 224 runs.

SHANGHAI. (First Innings.)

W. J. Hawkins, c Bird, b Bird	7
C. F. Shackleton, b Baird	2
P. Lambe, c Green, b Oliver	10
A. E. Lanning, c Baird, b Bird	12
Captain Barrett, c Pearce, b Baird	22
R. N. Anderson, not out	46
N. L. Sparke, b Bird	0
W. E. Wilson, st Green, b Garnett	5
D. Brand, c Baird, b Bird	5
D. E. Donnelly, c Garnett, b Bird	0
T. Main, c and b Baird	0
Extras	2

Total 153

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baird	11.2	3	31	3
Garnett	5	1	28	1
Bird	16	5	56	4
Oliver	10	3	18	2

(Second Innings.)

W. J. Hawkins, b Oliver	27
C. F. Shackleton, c Edwards, b Bird	0
N. L. Sparke, b Oliver	0
Captain Barrett, b Oliver	8
A. E. Lanning, c Turner, b Bird	15
R. N. Anderson, run out	14
P. Lambe, st Green, b Bird	0
W. E. Wilson, b Bird	3
D. Brand, lbw, b Bird	0
D. E. Donnelly, c Edwards, b Bird	8
T. Main, not out	0
Extras	3

Total 78

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baird	1	0	12	0
Bird	12	5	35	5
Oliver	12	2	38	4

The collapse of the Shanghai team being quite unexpected, the greater part of the afternoon was a blank. An exhibition game of tennis might have taken place between the Hongkong and Singapore champions, but they had gone to Kowloon to practice and it was nearly five o'clock before the games were commenced. A few remained after the conclusion of the cricket to attend the "At Home" given by Commodore Lyon and the officers of the Fleet and Dockyard.

At night there was an enjoyable supper and dance at the Hongkong Club. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen and the Buffs Band played excellent dance music.

The Hongkong team which will play the Straits will be the same as against Shanghai, with the exception of Lieut. Anderson, whose place will be taken by the Rev. W. H. Maundrell.

THIRD DAY.

HONGKONG v. STRAITS.

Considerable interest was manifested in the third day of the interport cricket meeting when the Hongkong versus Straits match was commenced. As before, ideal weather favoured the players, and an exceptionally fast game resulted. Captain Beasley and Captain Barrett, of Shanghai, undertook the duties of umpiring, while Mr. W. D. Jupp acted as official scorer.

Hubback, the Straits captain, won the toss and sent in his side to bat. Baird and Bird did extremely well with the bowling and secured wickets fairly quickly till Zehnder and Hennessy were partnered, and then a good stand was made. Curiously enough, the batsmen collapsed after tiffin, and only four runs were made before the last man was caught. Hongkong,

too, made rather an indifferent start, Elborough being caught for one, and Maundrell being bowled for four, while Edwards, whose supporters were sanguine he would make a big score, only made 16 before he, too, was bowled. However, Baird and Turner put a better aspect on the game when they got together, and they ran up over 100 between them. Neither of their successors did brilliantly, though Bagnall supplied a useful 18. Within five minutes of time it looked as if the home team would carry their innings overnight but Bird was caught out on the stroke of five, and Hongkong were all out for 211, which was 32 more than the Straits' score.

The visitors won the toss and elected to bat first, sending in Eddis and Grenier to face the bowling of Bird and Oliver. Eddis received from Bird and was almost caught by that bowler in the second hit, a two resulting from the miss. The next over proved expensive for Hongkong, Eddis getting three boundaries in succession off Oliver, and runs continued to be made off both bowlers, the field not being disposed to catch the batsmen. Thirty runs were put up in the first quarter of an hour, but they came more slowly afterwards. Baird took over the bowling from Bird and a fresh disposition of the field was made. Eddis promptly sent Baird to boundary, but almost lost his bails to the next delivery. However, the third ball brought his career to an end. He tipped it off his bat and was cleverly caught by Garnett at long slip. 47—1—33. His place was taken by Lieut. Clarke, and Oliver handed the bowling to Bird at the Law Courts' end. Bird bowled a maiden over and then Baird clean bowled the newcomer. 49—9—1. Hubback was almost caught a few minutes after his advent, the miss costing Hongkong four runs. Grenier got the first sixer of the game by sending Baird to the Club in the last ball of the over, and Bird gave Hubback a boundary in the next. Grenier succumbed in exactly the same manner as his predecessor, Baird's delivery glancing off his bat and being caught by Green at long slip. 72—3—24. Hickley succeeded Grenier, but he was caught out by Baird before he got a run. 73—4—0. Mackenzie, who holds the interport record for the 163 he made for the Straits in 1897 against the combined teams, now took the willow just before noon. The first hour's play had been productive of 80 runs exactly. Mackenzie did not hold the bat long, for attempting to make a point off a rather weak hit, he was promptly run out. 82—5—2. Brown next went to the wicket, but he was not long associated with Hubback, who was cleverly caught by Garnett. 87—6—23. Maartenez followed, but he lifted his first ball and was promptly caught by Pearce. 87—7—0. Zehnder was the ninth to take up the willow and the partnership saw the scores carried up to 110 after an hour and a quarter's play. Oliver now relieved Baird, and the smart fielding of Bagnall was responsible for Brown being run out. 104—8—13. Dr. Hennessy succeeded, but the smart fielding made the batsmen cautious and runs came slowly. Zehnder cut two fine boundaries, and was nearly stumped by Green in the next over. After meeting with no success from driving off Oliver, he secured two boundaries from Bird, and then the bowlers were changed, Baird relieving Oliver and Garnett replacing Bird. The slower deliveries of Garnett gave Zehnder an opportunity for a four with a drive to the on boundary, and he dealt with two successive balls for a like value. He continued to punish Garnett's bowling severely, and the score was carried to 160 in about 30 minutes. Baird now gave way to Bagnall, and the tiffin interval arrived with the score standing at 175 for eight wickets.

Bird took the first over after the resumption and nearly shifted Zehnder's bails with the last ball. This over cost Hongkong two runs, but Baird had a maiden over. Garnett again distinguished himself in the slips, catching Hennessy. 179—9—25. Cavendish, the last man in, only received one delivery when he was caught by Green at the wicket. Straits had thus made four runs only after resuming, and were all out for 179.

Hongkong went to the wicket at 2.15, Pearce and Elborough set up the first partnership, but it was soon dissolved, Elborough, after Pearce had opened the scoring, being caught by Eddis. 3—1—1. Maundrell was his successor,

and Pearce found himself facing Clarke, a left-handed bowler. He sneaked a four and then Maundrell hit a lovely boundary from the same source. Disaster overtook the newcomer, for in the next over but one Clarke beat him with a beauty which scattered the sticks. 12-2-4. The average was thus six runs per wicket. The advent of Edwards gave Hongkong supporters fresh hope, and he cut a pretty four to the boundary off Hennessy. Still, runs came slowly, and twenty-five minutes had gone before the telegraph indicated 20. Edwards took liberties with Clarke's bowling and got nine in one over, which included two boundaries. However, he fell to one of Clarke's deliveries which broke from leg, and got the sticks 36-3-17. The average per wicket had risen to 12. Mackenzie hurt his leg and had to retire, his place being taken by Lanning, of Shanghai. Baird lifted one of Clarke's deliveries and narrowly escaped being caught by long field. Three-quarters of an hour had elapsed before the half century was reached. Six individual runs were then divided between Baird and Pearce, and the former snicked a four, which raised the total to 60 for 55 minutes' play. When the hour had gone, the telegraph indicated 70, to the difference both batsmen having contributed a four. Clarke was replaced by Eddis, who only gave two in his first over, but Baird sent him to the grand-stand with the first ball in his next over and treated the third delivery more effectively, despatching it to the Law Courts. This was the first sixer in the Hongkong innings, and brought the total up to 80. Clarke at mid-off caught Baird, but could not hold it. This escape was followed by the retreat of Pearce, who attempted to receive a ball from Eddis in mid-air and found his wicket gone. 87-4-35. The average had now risen to nearly 22 runs per wicket. Turner succeeded Pearce, and he helped to secure the 100, which was signalled after an hour and twenty minutes' batting. Baird continued to treat the bowling of Eddis very severely and secured a boundary and his second sixer to the Law Courts in succession. A change was then effected, Grenier taking the leather from Eddis, but his advent proved expensive, Baird getting two fours and his third sixer out of him, as well as a single run, which, with Turner's one, cost the visitors sixteen runs. The combination which had carried the score from 87 to 149 was split up by Hennessy, in the next over, taking Baird's wicket with a clean bowl. 149-5-66. The average now worked out at practically 30 runs per wicket. Garnett joined Turner, and Mackenzie now came on and took the bowling from Grenier. Two hours' play saw the home score standing at 160. Hennessy then handed the ball to Hubback, whose first over was productive of six runs and a bye. A succession of byes sent up the total, and when four runs were needed to win two singles were hit off Hubback, and then Turner snicked a boundary, the figures being greeted with applause. Immediately afterwards he was caught in the long field by Zehnder. 181-6-38. The average was still maintained, 30 runs per wicket. Bagnall joined Garnett, who was caught at once by Zehnder. 182-7-10. This reduced the average to 26 runs per wicket. Another military combination was established, Green being the ninth man to go to the wicket, and when they had carried the score to three short of the second century Clarke took over the bowling from Mackenzie. Before the 200 was reached Green was caught by Mackenzie at mid-off. 199-8-8. This further reduced the average to just under 24 runs per wicket. At a quarter to five Oliver went to the wicket and Bagnall hit the 200th run off Hubback, who had meanwhile relieved Hennessy. Five minutes later Bagnall was caught at the wicket by Maartenez. 208-9-18. The average was now 23 runs per wicket. Bird was the last man to go to the wicket and the left-handed batsman faced a left-handed bowler. He was caught out by Hubback just on the stroke of five. 211-10-1.

STRAITS.

B. L. Eddis, c Garnett, b Baird	33
N. E. Grenier, c Green, b Baird	24
Lt. Clarke, b Bird	1
T. G. Hickley, c Garnett, b Bird	23
T. G. Hickley, c Baird, b Bird	0
R. M. Mackenzie, run out	2
V. C. Brown, run out	13

A. Maartenez, c Pearce, b Bird	0
H. R. S. Zehnder, not out	53
Dr. Hennessy, c Garnett, b Bird	25
R. G. Cavendish, c Green, b Bird	0
Extras	5

Total 179

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bird	16	1	60	5
Oliver	7	0	36	0
Baird	13	1	47	3
Garnett	4	0	26	0
Bagnall	2	1	5	0

HONGKONG.

T. E. Pearce, b Eddis	35
A. C. E. Elborough, c Eddis, b Hennessy	1
Re W. H. Maundrell, b Clarke	4
W. N. Edwards, b Clarke	17
Captain Baird, b Hennessy	66
W. C. D. Turner, c Zehnder, b Mackenzie	38
Capt. Garnett, c Zehnder, b Hubback	10
Lieut. Bagnall, c Maartenez, b Pearce	18
Lieut. Green, c Mackenzie, b Clarke	8
R. E. H. Oliver, not out	2
R. E. O. Bird, c Hubback, b Hennessy	1
Extras	11

Total 211

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hennessy	27.2	10	61	4
Clarke	14	4	48	4
Eddis	5	0	31	1
Grenier	3	0	21	0
Mackenzie	8	0	22	1
Hubback	3	0	14	0

FOURTH DAY

The fourth day of the meeting was assigned to the second innings of both Straits and Hongkong, but the visitors being got out for 100 before tiffin the home team easily knocked up the requisite 69 to win with the loss of only one wicket in less than an hour.

The air was still chilly when Eddis and Grenier went to the wickets, the former receiving from Bird, whose first over was a maiden. Baird then gave some fierce deliveries to Grenier, who utilised them to make two singles and a boundary, and the over realised seven, Eddis being nearly caught out. However, Maundrell atoned for this by holding a lifted ball off Grenier's bat. 7-1-6. Clarke succeeded Grenier, but runs came slowly, two mistakes by Turner giving the visitors as many runs. Even with Clarke's boundary hit, the score had only reached 20 after twenty-five minutes' play. Eddis gave Bird a difficult catch at point, but fortune favoured the batsman. Clarke hit a boundary to leg and the register was altered to 30—an average of one run per minute. Bagnall now relieved Baird and almost had Eddis wicket with his second attempt, but the over realised three runs for Eddis and also four byes to the total. Bird had another maiden over, and Bagnall gave other four byes in his next spell with the ball. Forty minutes' play saw the average of one run per minute being maintained, but a minute later Baird distinguished himself in the slips by catching the ball as it rose off Eddis' bat. 42-2-16. The average runs per wicket was 21. Zehnder, who carried his bat out on Wednesday for 53, joined Clarke, and Oliver took over the bowling from Bagnall and succeeded in catching Clarke as he took his second delivery. 45-5-17. The average was now 16 runs per wicket. Hickley followed Clarke, but was found leg before wicket and went out for nothing, thus getting a pair of spectacles. 48-4-0. This reduced the average to 12 runs per wicket. Mackenzie joined Zehnder at noon and it was expected the pair would make a fine stand. They, too, found a difficulty in raising the total very materially, and the conclusion of the first hour showed that only 50 runs had been compiled. Bird caught and bowled Zehnder. 56-5-8. The average was again lowered—11 runs per wicket. Brown took the willow from Zehnder and hit one promptly, giving a lovely catch to Edwards in long field, but probably cold hands accounted for his dropping it. A few minutes later he had the satisfaction of holding another from Mackenzie, who went out after a long tenure with only one run to his credit. 63-6-1. The average was again reduced, this time to slightly over 10 runs per wicket. Hubback was the eighth man to handle the bat, but as he was unable to run Eddis undertook this duty for him. The partnership produced seven runs before it was dissolved by Garnett catching Brown. 70-7-11. Average runs per wicket 10. Maartenez was next to enter, but after

hitting a two was held by Baird. 72-8-2. The average was thus reduced to nine runs per wicket. Hennessy was the tenth man to go to the wicket and his association with Hubback saw runs come more freely. The latter hit out vigorously and got four boundaries in succession, which raised the score to 100 at 12-45. But disaster followed, Baird taking Hennessy's wicket with a clean bowl. 100-9-3. The average had again been raised to just over 11 runs per wicket. Cavendish was last man in, but he did not hold the bat long, as his partner played on his own wicket from Bird. The innings closed at 12.50.

Hongkong went to the wicket after the tiffin interval, and with 68 runs to equal the combined scores of the visitors their prospects of success were rosy indeed. Pearce and Elborough opened for Hongkong, the first over producing five off Hennessy—a four for Elborough and one for Pearce. Only one run was made off Clarke, but Hennessy next time gave a four bye. A succession of single runs followed until Elborough cut Clarke to the boundary and added a two. Then Straits tried a change of bowlers and replaced Clarke by Mackenzie, who was sent to the boundary by Pearce, who followed with a single, bringing the total up to 30 after fifteen minutes' play. The fast bowling gave the batsmen little chance to slog, and runs came slowly, though 50 was reached after thirty-five minutes' play. Just as the figures were changed Pearce went out l.b.w. to Hennessy. 62-1-6. Only seven runs were needed to win. Turner secured the first off Mackenzie, two singles went to Elborough from Hennessy, and then Turner hit the requisite four to the boundary, giving the victory to Hongkong by nine wickets after fifty minutes' play.

STRAITS.

(Second Innings.)

B. L. Eddis, c Baird, b Bird	16
N. E. Grenier, c Maundrell, b Baird	6
Lt. Clarke, c and b Oliver	17
H. R. S. Zehnder, c and b Bird	8
T. G. Hickley, lb w and b Oliver	0
R. M. Mackenzie, c Edwards, b Bird	1
V. Brown, c Garnett, b Bird	11
T. R. Hubback, b Bird	23
A. Maartenez, c Baird, b Bird	2
Dr. Hennessy, b Baird	3
R. G. Cavendish, not out	0
Extras	13

Total 100

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bird	17.3	4	41	7
Baird	6	1	18	1
Bagnall	2	1	3	0
Oliver	9	26	0	2

HONGKONG.

(Second Innings.)

T. E. Pearce, lbw, b Hennessy	28
A. C. E. Elborough, not out	30
W. C. D. Turner, not out	6
Maundrell, Edwards, Baird, Bagnall, Garnett, Green, Oliver and Bird did not bat.	
Extras	8

Total 70

INTERPORT TENNIS.

STRAITS BEAT HONGKONG.

The first interport tennis match was brought off on the 24th inst. between Hongkong and the Straits, when doubles were played between Captain Beasley and Lieut. White representing Hongkong, and Messrs Cox and Biron from Singapore. A large attendance watched a very fast contest, which only lasted three sets, the visitors winning easily, 6/3, 6/1, 10/8.

Both Cox and Biron were more powerful players than their opponents. Not only did they place well, but their volleys were most effective, and their smashes were untakeable. White made the mistake of not watching the side line, and made several double faults. The third set was a very fine struggle. The games stood 4-3 in favour of Hongkong, when the Straits got a love game off Beasley's serve. The games stood 4-4, then 5-5, and in the next Hongkong won after deuce had been called five times. Biron brought the Straits up to an equality, and Beasley, losing his serve, gave the visitors the lead, 7-6. However, Cox failed with his serve and a love set went to Hongkong, making the score seven all. Then eight all was called, and the Straits winning the next two games won the set and the match.

FIFTH DAY.

STRAITS V. SHANGHAI.

Yesterday, the fifth day of the cricket meeting, saw the opening of the match between Shanghai and the Straits, but Hongkong, having won the tournament there was not the same amount of interest manifested in the match. Fine weather conditions prevailed, and some good cricket was witnessed. Shanghai won the toss and batted first, Hubbach, having hurt his knee, was unable to take the field, and Lt. Paxton filled the breach.

Barrett and Lanning went to the wicket first. They showed themselves in good batting form and both hit out well, sending both Hennessy and Clarke all over the field. When Lanning had compiled 22 he hit out at one of Clarke's deliveries, which dropped into the hands of Eddis. The first partnership had produced 36. Lambe followed, but he was again unfortunate, being caught by Hennessy before he had made a run. This was his second duck of the meeting. The score now stood at 42. Shanghai's hopes rose when Anderson joined Barrett, but runs did not come at all freely, and forty minutes had gone before 50 was registered. Other five runs went to the combination, when Barrett was caught by Brown at mid-on after he had compiled a useful 23. The score now stood at 55 for the loss of three wickets. Hawkins succeeded Barrett, but did not keep his end long, being caught in the slips before he had made a run. The fourth wicket fell with the score at 60. Wilson became associated with Anderson, and Mackenzie took over the bowling from Clarke. The batsmen did not get many opportunities, and Anderson, who had been doing well, found himself handicapped through an accident to his finger. He was soon afterwards caught by Eddis in the slips after he had run up 19. The telegraph now indicated 73 runs for the loss of five wickets. Wilson, who found another partner in Brand, got several good strokes off his bat before he was caught by the bowler. The score had now been carried to 80 for six wickets. Shackleton was his successor, and Clarke relieved Hennessy of the bowling. The partnership batted steadily, and the newcomer got the first sixer of the game by lifting one from Mackenzie into the Law Courts. The first century was reached at 12.35. after an hour and a half's play Hennessy replaced Mackenzie, and saw Shackleton make several profitable strokes from his trundling, which caused the figures on the board to be altered to 110 within a couple of minutes. The next decade was reached more slowly, Mackenzie bowling a maiden over, and the total was raised to 138 when the tiffin interval arrived.

After the adjournment Brand and Shackleton continued their good stand and brought the register to 190 before they were separated, Brand being stumped by Maartenez after the bowlers had been changed. Wickets fell fairly fast, Shackleton being caught by Eddis after having contributed 82, but runs came quickly, and 101 had been added before Main was bowled by Clarke. Shanghai had totted up 239 before they were dismissed, a much higher figure than was anticipated, but probably the deterioration in the Straits fielding—which was not so good as against Hongkong—accounted for this.

Straits commenced batting at 3 o'clock. They had some luck in the first over, Eddis getting a couple of snicked boundaries and a two off Sparke (one should have been held in the slips), and Grenier gave a fine catch, behind which the fielder failed to retain. After a short spell Donnelly entrusted the ball to Main, whose initial efforts went rather wide. Eddis sent him to the boundary, and Grenier out a beauty for like value on changing ends. Main's first over proving somewhat expensive. Only 40 had been compiled in the first half-hour, but soon after the figures had been altered Eddis was caught by Brand at mid-on after having compiled 28. The score stood at 42 for one when Clarke came in, but he only made two when he took a fast ball from Sparke which went behind and was caught by Barrett. The telegraph read, 50—2—2. Zehnder joined Grenier, but his tenure was short, as Main got him leg before wicket. 51—3—1. Brown, his successor, was nearly caught by the wicket-keeper on taking the first ball, but his stay at the wicket was fairly profitable

and the combination took the score to 80 when four o'clock was called. A change of bowlers was tried, Donnelly taking the top end and Anderson the bottom end. Grenier pulled Anderson's first ball to leg for a four and got one on the second, the over costing Shanghai five. Barrett, by missing at mid-on, gave Brown a life, and a beautiful drive off Donnelly to the band completed the first century for the Straits after eighty minutes' play. He followed this with another quartette off Anderson, and had another narrow escape, the fielder failing to hold a good chance. Hawkins showed up well at long field and picked up speedy balls very smartly indeed. Main relieved Anderson and had the satisfaction of clean bowling Brown, who never attempted to play the ball. 114—4—23. Mackenzie made up the partnership, and Sparke took over the bowling from Donnelly. Main, in the over following Brown's retirement, repeated his bowling achievement, taking Mackenzie's wicket before he got a run. 120—5 0. Hickley, who came in next, was cheered when he got his first run of the meeting, and the compliment was repeated when he snicked Main to the boundary. Wilson's advent as a bowler was signalled by catching Grenier, who had made a stand of one hour and forty minutes and had contributed 55. 140—6—55. His successor was Maartenez. Hickley, who had been far from comfortable, was caught by Donnelly when he pulled Wilson to square leg. 154—7—9. Hennessy went into partnership with Maartenez, who secured two furs and a sixer off Wilson in one over, though he was almost caught in the next over but one by the wicket-keeper. Even in that over he made five off Wilson. A four to Hennessy in the last over brought the score up to 176 after two hours' batting.

Scores:

SHANGHAI.

1st Innings.

Captain Barrett, c Brown, b Clarke	23
A. E. Lanning, c Eddis, b Clarke	22
P. Lambe, c Hennessy, b Clark	0
R. N. Anderson, c Eddis, b Hennessy	19
W. J. Hawkins, c Zehnder, b Hennessy	0
W. E. Wilson, c and b Hennessy	10
D. Brand, c Maartenez, b Hickley	38
C. F. Shackleton, c Eddis, b Hickley	82
N. L. Sparke, b Clarke	8
Dr. Donnelly, not out	15
T. Main, b Clarke	14
Extras	8

Total 239

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hennessy	23	3	71	3
Clark	23	2	75	5
Mackenzie	12	0	46	0
Grenier	3	0	10	0
Hickley	4	0	29	2

STRAITS.

1st Innings.

N. Grenier, c and b Wilson	55
Lieut. Eddis, c Brand, b Sparke	28
Lieut. Clarke, c Barrett, b Sparke	2
R. S. Zehnder, lbw, b Main	1
V. Brown, b Main	23
R. M. Mackenzie, b Main	0
T. G. Hickley, c Donnelly, b Wilson	9
S. G. A. Maartenez	23
Dr. Hennessy	5
Extras	30

Total 176

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sparke	17	3	45	2
Donnelly	6	0	21	0
Main	11	1	36	3
Anderson	4	0	24	0
Wilson	3	1	20	2

Monday and Tuesday of next week will be devoted to interport tennis.

CRICKET DINNER TO INTERPORT TEAMS.

On Saturday, 27th instant, at 7.45 p.m., the visiting teams are being entertained by the Cricket Club to a farewell dinner at the Hongkong Hotel. Owing to limited space it has been found impossible to ask all the members of the Hongkong Cricket Club to join in the dinner, but a smoking concert has been arranged to commence at 9.30 p.m. in the large dining room, and it is hoped that as many members who can put in an appearance will do so. No tickets will be required.

MILITARY MATSHEDS DESTROYED.

On Wednesday morning two alarming reports from the vicinity of the military matsheds awoke most of the residents of Kowloon and was heard over in Victoria. It was found that they were caused by the bursting of two gasolines in the aerated water factory in barracks, which with other matsheds were ablaze. How the fire originated is not known, but very shortly after the discovery was made some five or six matsheds had been consumed. The block occupied by the native officers of the 105th Mahrattas and the 13th Rajputs were destroyed, and it looked at one time as if the wind would carry the conflagration to the magazine, but this contingency did not happen, and the hospital also escaped. The native soldiers were lined out to pass pails of water from the pumps, but this was of little use, and when the hand carts from Yaumati and the Water Police Stations were brought to the scene they were not required, the matsheds being reduced then to a mass of blackened ruins. When the fire was at its height the flames lit up the heavens, and the many sightseers witnessed a very fine spectacle. No one was injured, but the inconvenience to the soldiers is considerable.

STEAMER "CANTON" IN A TYPHOON.

When the Swedish steamer *Canton* arrived in port from Singapore late on Tuesday afternoon she bore unmistakable marks of having passed through the typhoon which caused so much delay to shipping due from the south. The *Canton* had fairly good weather until the 18th instant, when a rough sea was succeeded by a heavy gale, the wind increasing to typhoon force and the sea growing to mountainous heights. Powerful waves swept the deck, smashing the port boat deck and three of the boats hanging in the davits. One gig was washed clean overboard and the rod connecting the steering gear aft was snapped, thus rendering the vessel unmanageable. The steering gear was eventually secured to the windlass, but while this task was being undertaken the engine-room skylight was stove in and the engine-room half flooded. All the gear above board was more or less damaged, and the starboard bow of the vessel was slightly stove in. During this thrilling experience no lives were lost, but officers and crew had a very trying time till the storm abated.

CHINESE IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

Appointments on return from Leave:—

Indoor.—Commissioner, H. F. Merrill, S'hai.
Dep. Commissioner, P. C. Hansson, Canton.
Dep. Commissioner, K. J. Andes, Foochow.
Assistant, K. T. F. F. Tochtermann, S'hai.

Transfers.

Indoor.—Commissioner, J. C. Johnston, Wuhu, to Ichang.
Act. Commissioner, F. J. Mayers, Ichang, to Wuhu.
Dep. Commissioner, T. E. Cocker, Foochow, to Hangshow (Kashing).
Act. Dep. Commissioner, C. A. McAllum, Canton, to Shanghai (for orders).
Asst., P. P. M. Kremer, S'hai, to Kiungchow.
Outdoor.—Asst. Examiner, J. A. Dick, Chinkiang, Harbin.
Tidewater, C. E. Whiting, Soochow, Chefoo.
Tidewater, W. E. Talbot, Shanghai, Shanghai, for orders.

Indoor:—Leave.

Commissioner, H. E. Hobson, granted leave.
Commissioner, W. T. Leay, Hangchow, from 1.4.1910.
Commissioner, E. G. Lowder, Shanghai, from 1.10.1909.
Commissioner, N. A. Konovaloff, Harbin, from 1.2.1910.
Act. Commissioner, H. Dawson-Grone, Kirin, from 1.4.1910.
Chief Asst. R. de Nully, Nanking, from 1.4.1910.
Act. Dep. Commissioner, C. Thorne, Tatung, from 1.4.1910.
Asst., A. Scagliotti, Shanghai, from 1.4.1910.
Asst., J. Klubien, Hangchow, from 1.4.1910.

Resignations.

Assistant & M. O., W. Kirk.

THE STRANDING OF THE S.S. "TAK HING."

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

A Marine Court was held at the Harbour Office on Nov. 24 to inquire into the circumstances connected with the stranding of the river steamer *Tak Hing*, of which Captain W. Bishop was master. The Court was composed of Commander Basil R. H. Taylor, R. N. (Stipendiary Magistrate), President; Lieut. H. Butterworth, R. N., H.M.S. *Tamar*; Captain E. Beetham, master of the s.s. *Empress of India*; Captain G. S. Wiegall, master of the s.s. *Mau Sang*; and Captain H. W. Walker, master of the s.s. *Kwong Tung*.

Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the Sze Yap Steamship Co., and Mr. C. D. Wilkinson (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) represented the captain.

The letter of Mr. R. A. Harding, solicitor for the Sze Yap Steamship Co., Ltd., applying for an inquiry, and the Governor's warrant constituting the Court, were read.

The President—First of all, we propose to take the evidence of the master.

Mr. Wilkinson—Not on the happenings on this particular occasion. This is more in the nature of a prosecution.

The President—It is an inquiry and we want to get at the facts of the case. I understand the mate cannot be here to-day, so we shall have to have another sitting. (To Mr. Harding)—I take it the owners were not on board the ship at the time?

Mr. Harding—No.

Mr. Wilkinson—I know nothing at all about the allegations. Allegations of negligence have been made, and it seems to me that my friend should state them.

Mr. Harding said the allegations were that the captain did not take proper precautions to save the ship. The steamer left Hongkong for Kongmoon on October 18th at six in the evening, the black typhoon signals being hoisted in the harbour at the time. The *Tak Hing* arrived at Kongmoon at four o'clock on the following morning, and anchored between the *Hoi Ming* and *Tai On*. Later in the day the wind gradually grew stronger, and at about 6 p.m. the *Hoi Ming* and *Tai On* left their anchorages and took shelter under the lee of the land on the other side of the river. The first and second pilots then had a consultation, in consequence of which the first went to the captain and asked whether the ship should not be removed to a safer anchorage. The captain said "No," and the typhoon came on strongly at 9.30. At that time, although there were three anchors on board, only one was down. The vessel drifted from 9.30 till 12 o'clock, when she got ashore, and it was only when she touched bottom that a second anchor was lowered, and that was taken up fifteen minutes after it was put down. The Steamship Co. had since applied for the captain's log book, but had not received it.

Mr. Wilkinson handed in the log book.

The chief Chinese pilot on the S.S. *Tak Hing* spoke to the state of the weather when the *Hoi Ming* and *Tai On* left for shelter, and as to his subsequent interview with the captain, when the latter said he did not wish to remove the steamer. Between nine o'clock and midnight the steamer was drifting until she got near the shore. There was then only one anchor down, but a second was put down at 12.20 a.m., when the vessel was ashore. This, however, proved of no use and it was raised again.

Examined by Mr. Wilkinson, witness said he entered the employ of the Sze Yap Co. about three years ago. Formerly he was a quartermaster.

Are you a qualified pilot?—Yes.

Have you got a certificate?—No.

The President said he did not think pilots for the West River were licensed.

What are your hours of duty?—As long as the steamer is running.

And when it stops your duties cease?—That is so.

Were the duties of the other pilot also finished when the ship anchored?—Yes.

Proceeding, witness said the *Hoi Ming* and *Tai On* left for shelter about 5.30 p.m., and the *Tak Hing* shifted berth at 6 p.m. The weather

was very bad after that, and witness remained below until he got ashore. He could not say anything more than what the second pilot told him. The anchors on the steamer were old ones. The starboard anchor was used on the occasion in question, the port one being rather small.

In reply to the President, witness said the engines were not working at nine o'clock when the ship began to drag, although steam was up. When the second pilot shifted the ship the master was on the bridge. The *Tai On* and *Hoi Ming*, which crossed to the other side of the river, were in a more sheltered position than the *Tak Hing*.

The second pilot of the *Tak Hing* said he was on the second deck of the steamer when the typhoon began to blow, and there was only one anchor down. At about midnight the vessel went ashore.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilkinson:

What was the object of letting a second anchor go after the ship had gone ashore?—I don't know. That is the business of the master.

Who let it go? The boatswain.

Did you see any passengers taken on board the *Tai On* or *Hoi Ming*?—No.

Neither of these ships was aground?—The *Tai On* was.

And isn't it a fact that she was driven ashore by this typhoon?—I don't know.

By the President—Before the *Tak Hing* began to drag, was she shifted from where she originally anchored?—Yes, she was shifted about 100 feet to the north-west.

Where were you when the ship was being shifted?—On the bridge.

Who gave the orders?—The master.

How was the starboard anchor weighed next morning?—By a sampan.

By Lieut. Butterworth—How do you know the ship began to drag shortly after nine o'clock?—Because I was on the steamer and felt her dragging.

Did you take any steps to inform the master or the mate?—I told the first pilot to see the captain about it.

By the President—Was the lead over the side?—Yes, over the starboard side.

Were the engines working after the ship shifted berth until she went ashore?—Yes.

When?—They started about midnight.

About the time you went ashore?—Yes.

Were they going ahead or astern?—Ahead.

What side of the ship struck the shore first?—The port stern.

The boatswain was the next witness called. He said that as boatswain, he put down the anchor by order of the captain. The typhoon began to blow after 3 o'clock, and continued in force till after 9 o'clock, the ship still having one anchor down. The ship was pitching and rolling badly before she went ashore. The engines were not working between 9 o'clock and the time the ship went ashore.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wilkinson:

Are you still in the employ of the Company?—Yes, and I left my present ship on Saturday to come here.

Where were you when the storm was blowing at 9 o'clock?—I was in the bows of the ship standing by the anchors.

Did you remain in the bows after the ship went ashore?—I was in the bows till the Chief Officer told me to raise the port anchor.

How did the ship go on shore?—On the port side.

Captain Bishop, master of the *Tak Hing*, stated that at 3.45 on the afternoon of the 19th the steamer arrived at her usual berth at Kongmoon. There was a fresh strong breeze from the N.N.W. which afterwards changed to the north. At 6.15 the vessel was shifted from her berth to the eastern shore. The *Hoi Ming* had shifted earlier, and the *Tai On* later. The vessel held on with her starboard anchor until 11.45 p.m., when witness let go the port anchor. There were then no indications of the ship having dragged. The port anchor was let go to steady the steamer, as she was nearly on her beam ends. The *Tak Hing* took the ground at 12.45 a.m., just after the hardest squall. The vessel seemed to be lifted up and pitched on to the bank. The steamer was not hard and fast ashore before 8 a.m. The port anchor, which was weighed at 2 a.m., was of no use, as the flukes were worn away and it would not hold.

By Mr. Wilkinson—The mate was the only person with witness, except the second pilot, who got a cast of the lead after shifting his berth, after which he disappeared. Neither of the pilots spoke to witness, but he found a Chinese in the wheel room, apparently asleep, and kicked him out. The vessel's windlass was of no use, as it would not heave in the port chain. Witness did not consider he could have done anything more than he did, as the ship was unmanageable in a heavy breeze.

By Mr. Harding—He verbally gave a full explanation of the circumstances of the grounding of the ship, but he did not answer the letter addressed him by the owners, because he knew that proceedings were about to be taken against him. Neither did he send the owners the log book. The typhoon did not begin to blow really hard before 11 o'clock. Witness did not let go the second anchor earlier because the ship was not dragging. It was let go to prevent the vessel yawing to and fro.

How did you get the port anchor up?—Heaved it up with the windlass.

Lieut. Butterworth then questioned the witness:

What speed can the *Tak Hing* steam?—In smooth water about nine knots.

In shifting berth you wouldn't have your full way?—No, about three or four knots.

How long have you been on the West River run?—I joined this steamer on September 19th this year. Previously I was about 19 days mate of the *Shun Lee*.

By Captain Beetham The other ships saw you when you moved off?—Yes.

Mr. Wilkinson—I have seen both the captains of the other ships, and they will give evidence that the witness did move.

The President—We will call one or other, if not both of them.

The inquiry was adjourned until Friday morning, when a finding was recorded exonerating the Captain from all blame.

THE MOOSA EBRAHIM CASE.

EXAMINATION OF S. M. E. ALLANA.

The hearing was continued before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy on the 24th inst. of the case in which Moosa Ebrahim was charged with a number of offences against the Bankruptcy Ordinance.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, while the defendant was represented by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist).

S. M. E. Allana's examination was continued. He said he went to the office of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings on November 7th, 1907. The 8th was a Mahomedan holiday, and the 9th was kept for the King's birthday. He knew a man named K. Elias, who was an uncle of the defendant. Witness saw this man on November 7th. On November 9th defendant paid witness \$8,000 in bank notes in Allana and Co.'s shop. This was about nine o'clock at night, and defendant's clerk was present. He was now, witness thought, in India. When the defendant gave Allana the money he told him that he might be imprisoned, and if he engaged a lawyer or a barrister, the expenses were to come out of that money.

Did he tell you what to do with the balance?—He told me to put the balance into my shop, and to look after his family.

Proceeding, witness said that after he had received this money he went home with the defendant to take dinner. Defendant's uncle and clerk were then present. After dinner the defendant, his uncle and witness went for a walk, returning to the same house between eleven and twelve midnight. Before going to bed the defendant gave his uncle bank notes for \$15,000. Witness did not see the roll of notes counted, but the defendant said there were \$15,000, and told his uncle to look after his (defendant's) children.

Do you know where the defendant got this money from?—No.

Do you know an Indian called H. Molidina?—Yes, he was employed by the defendant.

What did you do with the \$8,000?—Kept it for some time in a safe. Later I put \$5,000 in current account at the Deutsche Asiatische Bank.

In what name?—My own.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

20th November.

THE VICEROY.

It is rumoured among the natives here that the Tartar General has denounced Viceroy Yuen on no less than four counts and has memorialised the Throne concerning the same. The matters are said to be relative to the treatment by the Viceroy of the people in the Eight Banner Settlement. The Manchus in Canton are said to be highly excited over the affair.

CRIME IN HONAM.

There have been several bad cases of robbery on Honam Island. Two nights ago a gang of well-armed robbers attacked a farmer's house at a place called Sa T'au. They did not receive much booty and so proceeded to loot the farm. They were in the act of driving off some of the farmer's best bulls when the watch appeared on the scene. There was a fight and the robbers were driven away and the booty recovered.

Unfortunately, far worse crimes are recorded from other parts of the island. At a place called Tin Tow the master of the house died and the funeral rites attracted a large number of friends and relations to the place. During the night a scoundrel committed an outrage on a slave girl aged 12. He so frightened the child that she dared not scream for help. The next night he attempted another outrage on a still younger girl. This one, however, screamed loudly and brought people to her assistance. The man was at once handed over to the authorities. According to Chinese law the punishment for such a crime is decapitation.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Under the auspices of the Sun Wui Magistrate a meeting was held to consider the advisability of starting a Self-Government Society in the district. It was agreed that such a society be formed, and delegates have been sent to other districts to find out the best way of working these institutions.

MARRIAGE COMPLICATIONS.

A queer case is reported from the Manchu Settlement. A certain widow remarried for the third time and had a daughter by her new husband. Soon after the child's birth the husband died. The woman forthwith sold up the home and the girl and married again for the fourth time. After a time the third husband's father came to Canton from the North. Here he learned of his son's death and the conduct of his daughter-in-law. After a long search he succeeded in finding her and charged her with selling his son's property and child. The woman pleaded that she sold them in order to buy a coffin and give the man a decent burial. After a lot of wrangling in court the Magistrate said he was unable to give a decision in the affair and the case has been reserved for trial before a higher court.

FIRE SIGNALS.

The people of Honam deserve credit for an ingenious arrangement which has just been made in an important part of the town. Over one of the chief streets a skeleton tower has been erected giving a view of the whole town. This is to be used as a fire signal. When a fire breaks out a flag of a certain colour is hung out if in the day time, while a lamp of similar colour is lit at night. The various colours indicate the direction of the fire. In case of a robbery alarm, whistles and drums are to be used to warn the people.

November 23rd.

RETRENCHMENT.

Some time ago I reported that the Viceroy, acting on orders received from the Capital, was making great efforts to run the Provincial Government on a more economical basis. Among other reforms he ordered his immediate subordinates to limit the number of those serving on their staffs, and this has in many cases been done. The Kwongchow Brigadier General has been able to send in a report showing that reduction of staff in his department has effected a saving of 1,580 taels per month. By orders from the Capital the Koehow Brigadier has discharged many soldiers from his various regiments. There has been no trouble over the matter, and Captain Lo was ordered to see that the men reached their native places in

safety. Shifts such as these show what a tight position the Chinese Government is in financially, and make one suspect that there is a difficulty in providing for the running expenses of the Administration.

BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The Society for the Protection of Boundary Rights has been again active. A few days ago a meeting was held to consider what steps should be taken in the following case. It was reported to the Society that a Portuguese river cruiser had anchored in front of the Nam Ping village for three whole days and still showed no signs of going away. The Society resolved to send a message to the Viceroy asking him to request the Portuguese authorities to remove the vessel without delay, as the boundary dispute being yet unsettled the people are in a very excited state. It was further resolved that should the Portuguese refuse to take the vessel away the much talked of militia force be immediately raised to protect the locality. Another meeting of the Society is to be held on the 25th instant.

BIRTHDAY OF THE LATE EMPRESS DOWAGER.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the birth of the late Empress Dowager, and in accordance with custom, being the first birthday after her death, the occasion was taken to sacrifice to her manes in the chief temples in the City. There was a service in the Ming Lun Tong, which is the largest assembly hall here, and it was largely attended. There was no issue of the vernacular Press.

OPIUM.

The Tartar General, Tsang, is a terror to opium smokers, and he has done excellent work in endeavouring to restrict the use of this drug. Till lately he has been taken up with purging the Manchurian Settlement from drug takers, but he has now turned his attention to the army. At a recent inquisition no fewer than 586 smokers were found in the forces under his command, and it is highly probable that a still larger number escaped his vigilance. Regarding the state of affairs as very bad, the General has applied to the Viceroy to start an opium bureau on his own account in which he can deal with smokers found in the ranks. There is no money, however, available for such an institution, and he is not likely to get the two thousand taels for its start for which he has asked the Viceroy.

EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

It has come to the ears of the Minister of Education that Middle and Normal Schools have not yet been established in all the prefectures of the province. He has ordered the Viceroy to take such steps as are necessary to open Middle Schools in every prefecture before the expiration of another year, but he states that one Normal School may be sufficient for the needs of two or three prefectures. The Viceroy has notified the Educational Commissioner of these messages.

A COWARDLY CREW.

Yet another story illustrating the worthlessness of the force with which this district is supposed to be protected. A man of the Pun Yin district hired a plot of land at a place called Shek Moon to grow rice. He took his wife and two children (sons) in a boat to reap the grain. During the evening the little family was attacked by an armed gang who endeavoured to kidnap the boys. The parents made a brave resistance, but the two boys were captured. The youngest one was severely wounded, but the bandits for all that dragged him along. Soon after he died, and they threw his body on the roadside. Now while all this trouble was going on they were within hailing distance of a guard-boat. During the fight the parents shouted for assistance, but none came. After the robbers had gone the father besought the guards to go in pursuit, but they would not listen to him. He then begged the loan of a gun to pursue them himself, but they took no heed of him. During the fight both father and mother recognised one of their assailants as a man who worked in a gambling house. The father reported the case to the district magistrate and the man was arrested. The father and mother insisted that the man was one of the gang and offered to undergo punishment if their words were proved false. The arrested man was detained, but later on he was bailed out by the proprietor of the gambling house for whom he worked.

What did you do with the balance of \$3,000?—On November 13th I put it in the Yokohama Specie Bank, in current account, in my own name.

Did you draw cheques on those accounts?—Yes. The first was for \$500, which I paid to the defendant.

Did you draw another cheque for \$500?—Yes, and paid the amount to the defendant.

Did the defendant say anything to you about these two sums of \$500?—He said he must pay them to Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist.

Did you also buy a sterling draft for £500?—Yes, from the Yokohama Specie Bank, at the defendant's request.

What did you do with that draft?—A week later defendant told me to sell it, and I lost \$200 odd on the transaction.

You know the defendant filed his petition in bankruptcy on 10th January, 1908.—Yes.

And Mr. Kemp has told us that you paid him some money. Can you tell us about that?—On January 24th Mr. Kemp, a bailiff and an usher called at my shop. I was sitting at a table, and the defendant told me that the Official Receiver had a warrant to take that money. I asked him why he did not tell me before, and he said, "If you do not give me the money they will put me in gaol." I said I had \$4,800 only in the bank. The rest was in the shop. Defendant told me to tell Mr. Kemp that I'd pay the rest of the money a few days later. I gave the defendant a cheque for \$4,800, which he endorsed and handed over to Mr. Kemp. Subsequently I made other payments to Mr. Kemp.

Do you know Mr. Moxon?—Yes.

Did you see him on January 26th?—Yes, in the National Bank of China.

The defendant in his statement of affairs put down as a creditor, "S. E. Allana and Co., \$3,000." Did your firm owe him that amount?—Yes, about \$4,000.

What for?—Goods delivered, and in respect of this amount the defendant took a promissory note for \$3,000.

Had that promissory note anything to do with the \$8,000 that you received from the defendant?—No.

Did you by this deed (produced) agree to contribute \$3,000 to the debtor's trustee?—Yes.

Why?—The defendant told me if he did not pay so many thousand dollars he could be put in gaol. He told me to pay this amount and deduct it from his share in Allana and Co.

Are the two sums of \$3,000, one owing by Allana and Co. and one you promised to contribute, different or the same?—Different.

Have you got the partnership book of S. E. Allana and Co.?—No.

In November, 1908, you transferred the business of Allana and Co. to Marican?—Yes.

How did that come about?—A creditor pressed me to pay. I told the defendant we had no money and asked what we should do. He said as my name had appeared in the newspapers, it would be better to transfer the business to Marican. I asked him on what conditions. He said the transfer to Marican would be purely nominal, and we would hold a half share each as before.

When you transferred to Marican what was the price?—\$12,600, payable in monthly instalments of \$400, which was arranged by defendant.

Did you say anything to defendant?—I told him my book debts were worth over \$9,000, and my goods were worth over \$22,000. My creditors knew this, and if I transferred I would be charged for fraud. The defendant told me he had committed a big fraud and did not go to gaol, and told me to have no fear.

Mr. Beavis objected. The conversation was not relevant to the case, and was extremely prejudicial to the defendant.

Mr. Bowley—I think it is relevant, but I have no objection to your Worship omitting it.

Mr. Bowley (to witness)—Did the defendant persuade you to carry through this transaction?—Yes.

Was anyone else present when you and the defendant were talking over this transaction?—Marican.

Did he take any part in the conversation?—Marican said, "If you do not transfer, the defendant will lose his share and you will lose yours."

And you did sign a deed of transfer to Marican?—Yes.

The hearing was again adjourned.

DEFYING THE LAW.

It is well known efforts are being made to restrict gambling in the city. Some weeks ago, for a breach of the regulations, a gambling house was confiscated to the Government, who, however, allowed the owner of the place to redeem it on the express condition that it should no longer be used as a gambling house. The owner almost immediately re-let the house to a man who at once opened a gambling concern. The Kai-fong, becoming displeased at this defiance of the law, sent in a petition to the Nam Hoi Magistrate. That officer at once sent men to seize the house. It was closed and the door stamped with the official seal. It is likely that both proprietor and tenant will be severely dealt with.

VOLUNTEER CAMP AT CUSTOMS PASS.

Our citizen soldiers paraded at Blake Pier for the annual camp on Saturday, 13th inst., under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman. H.E. The Governor inspected the corps previous to embarking on the Government launch for the Customs jetty. On Sunday morning church service was conducted by Lt. Col. Chapman, after which the Artillery Companies had three hours' drill with the 5-inch howitzer and 2.95 mountain guns, while the Infantry Company had musketry practice at the Kowloon City Range, No. 2 Company firing blank cartridge on the howitzer battery. Monday saw the various Companies hard at work at their respective duties, No. 1 and 2 Companies again practicing on the howitzer guns, the Infantry Company in Maxim gun drill, and the Engineer Company at field telephone laying. Tuesday saw the howitzer Companies again at work on their guns under the instruction of Sergt. Carman, to whom the greatest credit is due for the efficiency shown by the Companies he instructed. The Infantry Company had Maxim gun practice at dummy targets, the result of which was very fair. On Wednesday, the 17th inst., the howitzer Companies had gun practice with live shell; altogether 19 rounds were fired and 11 hits were made. Lieutenant Andrews was range commander and Lieutenant Kennett battery commander. The range was 2,000 yards, and the utmost credit is due to the gun crews for the smart way in which they worked their guns, the 19 shots being fired in 23 minutes. The Engineer Company co-operated with the gun detachments on the field telephone. The mountain gun Companies also had gun practice on neighbouring hills, and good practice was made. The Infantry Company had a route march of 17 miles over very rough ground, and did good practice with the rifle at Kowloon City range after their march. Thursday was a hard day for all units, all the Companies combining as infantry for a sham fight, co-operating with three Companies of the Buffs. This army was known as the Red army, while the enemy, known as the White army, were composed of other companies from the Buffs. The scheme was that the Red army invaded the camp of the White army, looted and burned the town from which supplies were available, and this being accomplished the White army were supposed to drive off the invaders, in which they were unsuccessful. The White army drove the Red army to their bases. The work cut out for the Volunteers was to cover the retreat of the Red army's outposts, in which they were successful. It is satisfactory to record that not a single man fell out, although the day was very hot and the country over which operations took place was difficult.

The Artillery Companies were again at practice on Friday, the howitzer Companies making excellent practice at invisible targets at about 3,000 yards' range, having 14 hits out of a possible 18. Number 3 and 4 Company fired their guns from a position on Customs Hill at infantry targets on Waterfall Point. Lieutenant Northcote and Lieutenant Scott were battery commanders. Effective shooting was the result. The Infantry Company carried out Maxim gun drill and had a lecture on outpost duty, and later in the day reconnoitred positions for Maxim guns for the scheme to be carried out on Saturday. The Engineers were doing yeoman service with

field telephone work under the care of their Company Sergeant Major.

On Saturday H.E. The Governor, together with Lieutenant-General Broadwood and Staff, visited the Camp, and inspected the men at their work, which was made up as follows:—Number 1 and 2 Company fired 45 rounds of live shell, but the range being an extremely difficult one only 19 hits were made. In the forenoon these Companies cheerfully took off their coats and built a sangar, or breastwork, for the protection of their guns, under the supervision of Lieutenant Kennett. All units took part in this brigade practice, Companies 3 and 4 making excellent practice with the 2.95 mountain guns, completely wiping out the target. Lieutenants Wolfe and Scott were battery commanders. The Engineer Company assisted the Artillery with the field telephone, signalling and range taking. The Infantry Company at the same time put their Maxims in position and assisted the howitzer and mountain batteries so far as their range allowed them. Major Macdonald controlled the brigade from a commanding position on a neighbouring hill. The practice was most interesting and beneficial, and showed that, in the event of the Colony being called upon to defend itself, the Hongkong Volunteers would be able to render good service.

The Camp was struck yesterday morning at 8 o'clock.

A SUPREME COURT SENSATION.

CONVICTED PRISONER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Quite a little excitement prevailed at the Supreme Court on Tuesday when a Chinese prisoner, who had been sentenced by his Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz to ten years' imprisonment with hard labour for taking part in an armed robbery at Lantau Island, attempted to strangle himself with his queue.

After sentence had been passed the prisoner was removed with the other convicted man, and the pair were lodged in a cell at the rear of the Court building. The prisoners had scarcely been locked in the cell, when the would-be suicide made a violent assault upon his companion. He was immediately removed to another cell, where he attempted to strangle himself by making his queue into a slip knot and pulling it taut round his neck. The prisoner was promptly rescued by the police, and until his removal from the Supreme Court he was kept handcuffed and under the eye of a lukong.

PUBLIC ORDER AND CRIME AT SWATOW.

Despite the existence of the police force, robberies in Swatow, and burglaries, are on the increase, says the *N.C. Daily News* correspondent. For the protection of river craft and of the shops which line the shore, a steam-launch and cutters have been provided, but as the launch is too large and the cutters of too great draft effectively to patrol the shallow water, it is difficult to see what end they will serve. Police matters are in the hands of a zealous but untrained superintendent, and suffer from his incompetency.

That infanticide is not a thing of the past in this region is proved by the following incident. A young woman thirty years old had borne seven daughters in succession and had destroyed everyone of them. She looked forward to the advent of the new baby with joy, because a native proverb says that "Seven stars accompany the moon." But, alas! when the little one appeared it was again a girl! Maddened with disappointment she snatched up the baby and dashed it on the ground. The weight of the story is not so much in the fate of the last little unfortunate, as in the fact that her seven sisters had been destroyed by their mother in the same way. Infanticide seems to be decidedly less usual within the last decade, and in this region is probably less frequent than in places further North, but it is by no means non-existent.

The Emperor of Japan has given a donation of 5,000 yen to the fund for the erection of a monument at Port Arthur in commemoration of the Japanese soldiers who fell during the siege of that fortress.

THE TERRIBLE COLLISION IN RHIO STRAITS.

"LA SEYNE" SUNK.

93 LIVES LOST.

In spite of the intricacies of these Eastern seas, says the *Straits Times*, it is seldom our duty to have to record anything very serious in the way of a shipping disaster involving great loss of life. But to-day we regret to have to announce that in the early hours of Sunday morning there occurred in the Straits of Rhio, at a spot approximately twenty-eight miles from Singapore, a disastrous collision involving the loss of the Messageries Maritimes steamer *La Seyne*, which keeps up a regular fortnightly connection between the outward and homeward French mail steamers calling here and Batavia. The *La Seyne* was run into by, or ran into, the British India Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Onda* and sank almost instantaneously, carrying to their death 93 persons out of a total of about 154 souls aboard.

SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

The Rhio Straits, it should be explained, form the main shipping highway for ships sailing between this port and Java. They are well-lighted, but navigation is difficult owing to the strong sets of the current, and great care has always to be exercised in negotiating the channel, especially when other ships are in the neighbourhood. The *La Seyne* was travelling northward to Singapore. The *Onda* had sailed from this port on Saturday night and was bound for Tegal, in Java. The two vessels approached each other at a spot where the straits is about two miles wide, near the lighthouse on Palau Sau. What actually caused the disaster is a matter which will be investigated at a court of enquiry to be held later. It is natural that the officers on both sides should be reticent on this point. They will make their statements at the proper time. But the two ships collided, and the French steamer went to the bottom in less than five minutes, and she now rests on the Pulau Sau side of the channel, with some twenty-five feet of her main mast as the only visible sign of where she lies. She went down by the head, and the survivors were left in the water with only the clothes they happened to be wearing at the moment. The commander of the *La Seyne*, Capt. Conailho, lost his life. So suddenly did the catastrophe happen that there was apparently no time for orders to be given on the French ship, or for boats to be lowered. The vessel went down like a stone, and it is quite evident that the majority of those lost must have been drowned like rats in a trap, a good many of the few who managed to scramble on deck being in little better case, for they must have been imprisoned under the ship's awnings. And it is also clear, from what follows, that of those who got clear of the ship, a good many were the victims of the sharks in which those waters abound. All of those rescued were picked up by three boats which were promptly put out by the *Onda*, but it is unhappily clear that if any remained alive who were not picked up at the moment, they must have met their death later from the sharks or from drowning.

So far as we are able to ascertain at the moment of writing, there were few passengers on board whose home is in Singapore. Amongst these is Mr. F. Dreyfus, the agent of Pathé Freres, who was thrown into the water in his pyjamas and managed to keep afloat until one of the *Onda's* boats took him out of the water in a very exhausted state. Dreyfus is still feeling the shock and was unable to come down to town to-day. The others who were known in Singapore include Mr. Habib, the diamond merchant of Bangkok, who frequently made business calls here and who, we regret to say lost his life. Mr. Rodrigues, of Singapore, and his two daughters appear to have suffered the same fate.

A SAILOR'S ACCOUNT.

Among the European passengers on the *La Seyne* bound for this port, were six sailors who had been paid off from their vessel, the *Daylight*, at Batavia. Of these D. Driscoll and G. Craig have not been heard of, and there is no doubt that they have been drowned. The other four, P. Bolton, H. Muller, C. Glendinning and

another, are now at the Sailors' Home. They have lost everything they possessed. Mr. Glendinning was good enough to-day to tell a representative of this paper what he heard and saw, and his account being that of a seafaring man is likely to be more substantially correct than that of a passenger. Mr. Glendinning says that just after four o'clock on Sunday morning the *La Seyne* was steaming close to the Pulau Sau light. There had been a heavy thunderstorm the previous afternoon, with plenty of rain, and the weather was hazy, though it was not actually raining. He and his mates had retired, but Mr. Glendinning, hearing the ship's whistle give one blast, proceeded to make his way up on deck, the six men being quartered a little forward of and below the bridge. He had not reached the deck, when the *La Seyne* gave a couple more blasts, and almost simultaneously the two ships went into each other with a crash.

WENT DOWN LIKE A STONE.

The appalling suddenness with which the French ship foundered may be gathered from the fact that Mr. Glendinning says that he at once noticed she was sinking by the head. He immediately rushed to his mates and called them up and on reaching deck again shouted to the *Onda* people to throw out some lines. But, added Mr. Glendinning with seafaring phlegm, there was no time for lines. She just sank in about three minutes from the time she struck. Directly the cold water got to her boilers, they exploded and burst out her sides, and she went down like a stone. In another moment we were all in the water. It appeared to be still water where we went in, but a couple of hundred yards or so off we got into a rip and began to travel away. There were all kinds of wreckage in the water round me, including rats, one of which jumped on my shoulder. There was a good deal of shouting, but it did not last long. It was no use swimming against the tide, it was too strong. I kept in heading for the other steamer, and after I had been in the water some time, I was picked up by the boat in charge of the second engineer of the *Onda*.

Mr. Glendinning confirms the statement that a good many of the people who were thrown into the water must have been pulled down by sharks. There were many of them about. Just as a Malay seaman was being dragged into the boat which rescued Mr. Glendinning, a shark seized the man's foot; the second engineer beat the brute off with a boathook and the Malay was saved, but he was so badly bitten that he was obliged to go into hospital. In fact, Mr. Glendinning believes it was the sharks that got most of those who got free of the ship but were not picked up. There were many dead bodies floating about afterwards, but after the *Onda* had done all the work it was possible for her to do, the survivors were brought on to Singapore.

Mr. Glendinning also bears out the theory that a good many must have been drowned under the awnings.

He is certain that a good many of the natives lost their lives through paying too much attention to saving their belongings, but one Chinaman got his box into the water and clung on to it, and fortunately saved both his life and his box.

LOST AND SAVED.

The list of lost and saved as compiled by the M. M. officials here is probably not complete in every detail, but it is nearly accurate as the dislocation of work which the disaster has involved will allow for the moment. It is as follows:—

LOST.

European passengers: Mademoiselle Barthy, Baron and Baroness de Beniczky, Madame Saint Ange, Mademoiselle Desiris, Mr. Delacroix and Mr. Habib. Officers and crew: Captain Conailhe, Purser Bruneau, Dr. Gonet, chief cook Boeuf, steward Faure, and 38 native crew and between forty and fifty native passengers.

SAVED.

European passengers: Francis Maxwell, Henry Muller, Percy Bolton, Joseph Saliba, Charles Glendinning, Talsin, F. Dreyfus. Officers and crew: Second captain E. Grundenij, first officer Mage, second officer Fournier Aulome, chief engineer D. Rasul, first engineer Joseph Jacques, second engineer M. Chalaayat, chief steward Joseph Sertuillet, first fireman O. Doummingue, storekeeper Victor Cavenne, first gunner Vincent Ferrero, boatswain Laurent

Hugo; and second cook Charra. Besides these 28 native crew and 14 native passengers were rescued.

THE JAPANESE SUGAR SCANDALS.

REMARKABLE EVIDENCE BY ONE OF THE ACCUSED DIRECTORS.

Our Correspondent at Tokyo writes:—

For some weeks past the trial has been proceeding in the Tokyo District Court of the accused directors and other officials of the Dai Nippon Sugar Company. The evidence so far laid before the Court has dealt with the manipulation of the company's money for purposes of speculation and has revealed nothing of particular interest, beyond the fact that the accused had seriously involved the company's affairs not only in a financial way but also in regard to the book-keeping, in the maze of which those who are trying to adjust the affairs of the company are still struggling.

But on Wednesday last there was a revival of interest in the proceedings in consequence of the remarkable statement of the chief of the accused officials, the director Isomura. Speaking with an eloquence which aroused the sympathy of the Court Isomura made the following statement:—

"We attempted to greatly extend the company's business with the object of monopolising the trade in the Orient, and thereby benefitting our own country. But the Government, to our surprise, gave special favours to the Formosan Sugar Company by allowing heavy rebates on the taxes that should have been paid by this company, while we did not receive any assistance, but were ignored. This attitude of the Government even gave rise to international trouble, for the Dutch Minister laid a protest with the authorities because of the injury that was being done to the Java sugar trade.

"We therefore advised the Government, through Baron Shibusawa, to reconsider its policy, but the advice was ignored. At about this time the Formosan company was sending over 1,500,000 tons of sugar which was being secretly exported to Osaka and other districts. How could we be indifferent in this serious situation? How could we remain with our hands in our pockets and our company verging on bankruptcy? The Formosan company was making an annual profit of six million yen through the too-generous aid of the Government. And of this enormous amount Genro statesmen, Cabinet Ministers and many other high officials received a share."

The Court listened in silence to this sensational statement and the accused, his excitement increasing, continued:—

"Please remember that this crime was committed in broad daylight in Japan—a constitutional country! I and Mr. Akiyama (another accused director) gnashed our teeth in indignation, and it was at that time we resolved upon an extraordinary course of action, namely, to bribe members of the Lower House of the Diet to prevent the authorities from continuing their illegal acts. But our scheme failed and gave rise to a great scandal."

The accused concluded his statement by asking the Court to impose a severe sentence upon himself, as being the principal offender, but to lighten the punishment of the other accused, his accomplices.

The dramatic statement of Isomura greatly moved the Court, and naturally it has created a very deep impression upon the public, although of late months the people have become accustomed to hear of these serious charges against men high in office.

The erection of new buildings for the Japanese Consulate-General at Shanghai was begun on August 1 and the ceremony of laying the foundation stone was performed last week by Mr. Y. Matsuoka, Acting Consul-General for Japan. A scheme to erect new buildings was formulated some eight or nine years ago, but it was decided not to go on with the work at that time. The Japanese Government this year voted Y. 200,000 for the expenses of erecting the required buildings and furnishing the same on the old site of the Consulate-General.

CHINESE MINING AND THE GOVERNMENT.

THE RIGHTS OF THE COMPANY.

Colonel Albert Thys presided at the meeting of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, in London and in moving the adoption of the report said that the shareholders would doubtless agree that the results obtained during the year were satisfactory, especially in view of the fact that they had been achieved under unfavourable conditions of trade in China. Having dealt in detail with the various items of the balance-sheet, the Chairman went on to say that from time to time objections had been made by the Chinese Government to the company's title to its property, but during the whole period of the company's existence no effective steps had been taken by them to establish their contention. Some time ago, however, the Chinese authorities granted to a Chinese company a mining concession within the area of the Kaiping Basin, which this company claimed to be its exclusive right, and the Chinese company was now developing and equipping a colliery at Lanchow, which was some six miles from their principal colliery at Tongshan. That action on the part of the Chinese authorities constituted a grave infraction of the rights and interests of this company. The board of directors were fully satisfied that the company's title to its properties was valid, and they applied to the British Government for its support. The negotiations, which had been suspended for some considerable time owing to the absence of one of the highest of the Chinese officials, had been resumed quite recently, and they were being conducted on behalf of the company with the assistance and support of the British Government. Such being the case, it was not possible for them to discuss the matter there that day. It was possible that the negotiations might be of a somewhat protracted nature, but in the meantime the shareholders might be sure that they were receiving the closest attention on their behalf both here and in China, and the directors placed the fullest reliance on the British Government in the matters at issue. (Hear, hear.) The output of coal for the past year showed an increase of 108,500 tons, and the sales for the same period had amounted to 1,149,336 tons, being an increase of 190,027 tons, both output and sales being the largest attained in the history of the company. The cost of production, which had risen during the year 1907-8, owing to temporary causes, was reduced to a normal figure during the past year, notwithstanding the fact that the output of the mines throughout the year was on a scale considerably below the full capacity. With regard to reserves, he remarked that the coal exposed or actually in sight in the mines at the 28th February last, according to the engineer's report, in round figures, amounted to a total of 9,047,000 tons, which was equal to about eight years' supply on the basis of the sales of the past year.

THE OUTLOOK.

The trade conditions which had prevailed during the year had not on the whole been favourable. Throughout the year the depression which previously existed had been more marked than ever, except for a temporary revival during last autumn. As to the immediate future, they were not in a position to speak definitely. They were advised that some revival of business was expected during the present autumn, but that there was nothing to warrant optimistic views as to the return of general prosperity in North China. Want of money was said to be the one main feature of the situation, and, while that continued, the local trades and industries, on which their sales in North China largely depended, were stagnant. It was to be borne in mind also that coal was still very little used in China for domestic purposes, and that any development in that direction was naturally checked by adverse conditions in trade. Persistent efforts were being made by the management to encourage and increase the use of coal for domestic purposes by the introduction of suitable stoves, and considerable progress had been made in that direction.

The report was unanimously adopted without discussion.

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL NOTES.

Recollecting that on a recent occasion, commenting on the improvement in the play of the Yarders, I predicted that before long they would have a win, the defeat of the Club was not quite the bolt from the blue that it first appeared. Having carefully taken every point for and against the team into consideration, I am now convinced that all that was wanted was a good shooting pivot. Sullivan filled that position well, and it was largely due to his play that the Yarders managed to secure their first win of the season.

The total collapse of the Club is easily accounted for by the want of balance. No better argument could be used in favour of the evenly balanced team than a comparison between the Club and Yarders on Saturday afternoon, as whereas the losers had the services of half a dozen players who would deservedly be considered good enough for any local team, the visiting team were a very medium lot, that is, with the exception of Sullivan. The consequence was that in many cases the Club players got in each others' way, some of the players did not know what to do with the ball when they got it, or simply let drive, having no idea where the ball was going. It may be a case of doing evil that good may come for the Club to be continually changing their players, as there can be no doubt that, in League matches to date, they have tried a sufficient number of players to form a strong team and a plentiful supply of useful reserves for the cup tie competition.

The Gunners are going strong and were easily value for their win against the disjointed opposition they had to face on Saturday. Lt. Bagnall at centre-half worked like a Trojan from start to finish, and is likely to occupy the position for the remainder of the season. West, who has been transferred from the second division to take the place of Waters, kicks too much to touch, but, when he has remedied this fault, his strong kicking will be of great value to his team.

Disappointing as the performance of the Sapper team was they at times looked as if a better understanding of each others' methods was all that was necessary. It struck me, however, that some weeding out will have to take place before they can hope to do much good this season. The old fault of dillying about with the ball when within shooting range characterised the efforts of the new forwards, but I am told that this fault is a world-wide one in the Corps.

LEADING GOAL SCORERS.

Taylor, Buffs ...	(6)	16
Watts, R.G.A. ...	(5)	10
Brewster, Buffs ...	(6)	8
Brown Kowloon ...	(5)	7

Numbers in parenthesis indicate matches played.

REFEREE.

BOXING CONTESTS.

"Bill" Lewis' commodious stadium, erected near the Belle View Hotel, on Nov. 25 lacked but one thing, individual support. A good programme had been arranged, but counter attractions were no doubt responsible for the limited attendance. The opening fight was an eight round bout between O'Keiff of the Torpedo Depot and Harvey. There was little of interest in the contest, however, for Harvey did not know how to steer clear of O'Keiff's proppy left, and after standing up against it for eight rounds the decision was given against him.

"Kid" Marriott of the Naval Yard then met Seaman Caldwell of H.M.S. *Flora*. The "kid" scored well in exchanges, but he met another of those "tough propositions" which a man facing all comers meets, and the result was a draw.

The next event was purely Chinese. A boy described as "Rags" from the Praya East Hotel was pitted against one, Lam Pui, an alleged richa coolie. The Orientals had learned a little of the European "how fashion," but they were careful not to disturb each others equanimity, and "Rags" did not object to his

comrade getting the decision, notwithstanding the fact that the latter did not deserve it.

The principal event on the programme was a fifteen round bout between Gunner Arundel, R.G.A., and Corporal Spillett of the Buffs. The fight was the outcome of a challenge by Spillett, who brought a glowing reputation to the Colony. His exhibition yesterday, however, proved that he was not in the same class as the victorious gunner who, although not an effective hitter, is a boxer with scientific qualifications. The fight was all Arundel's, but the Buffs' corporal took a thorough hiding, and put up a gallant fight before he was counted out in the tenth round.

YACHTING.

The second Royal Hongkong Yacht Club race was sailed on Saturday afternoon, the 20th inst., over the following course:—Channel Rocks (starboard), Mark boat Quarry Bay (starboard), Cust Rock buoy (starboard), Channel Rocks (starboard). The weather was fine with a moderate breeze varying from N.E. to S.E. Six boats started in the handicap class, viz., *Vernon*, *Dione*, *Kathleen*, *Min*, *Colleen* and *Erica*; and in the one-design class four, viz., *Halcyon*, *Bonito* (II.), *Daphne* and *Alannah*, but the latter gave up. *Vernon* got away well and rounded the Channel Rocks two miles ahead of the second boat, *Dione*, which got a bad start. *Vernon* kept her position as leading boat throughout. Nothing exciting occurred during the race, which finished in the following order:—

	Actual time of			Corrected		
	Completing			time.		
	H.	S.	S.	H.	M.	S.
<i>Vernon</i> ...	1	50	40	(1)	1	50 40
<i>Dione</i> ...	1	57	50	(2)	1	51 50
<i>Kathleen</i> ...	1	59	00	(3)	1	53 45
<i>Erica</i> ...	1	59	18	(6)	1	58 48
<i>Min</i> ...	2	1	30	(4)	1	55 15
<i>Colleen</i> ...	2	3	36	(5)	1	58 21

On this course, which was nine miles, the *Kathleen*, *Min* and *Colleen* were allowed 5m. 15s. from the scratch boats *Vernon* and *Dione*, and the *Erica* 1m. 30s.

In the one-design class Mr. Rouse again brought his boat the *Halcyon* in victorious by a good margin. The times were as follows:—

	H.	M.	S.
<i>Halcyon</i> ...	2	20	39
<i>Bonito</i> (II.) ...	2	23	34
<i>Daphne</i> ...	2	27	5

The marks to date stand thus:—

HANDICAP CLASS.

<i>Vernon</i> ...	14
<i>Dione</i> ...	9
<i>Min</i> ...	10
<i>Kathleen</i> ...	9
<i>Erica</i> ...	4
<i>Colleen</i> ...	3
<i>Ada</i> ...	2

ONE DESIGN CLASS.

<i>Halcyon</i> ...	10
<i>Bonito</i> (II.) ...	6
<i>Daphne</i> ...	4
<i>Alannah</i> ...	1

SCHOOLS' FOOTBALL.

The following matches in the Hongkong Schools' Football League were played last week, the results being as under:—

JUNIOR LEAGUE.

Saiyungpun, 3,	Wanchai, 0.
Diocesan, 4,	St. Joseph's B., 0.
E. Kadoorie, 4,	Yaumati, 0.

The League table now stands:—

SENIOR—SCHOOLS' SHIELD.

SCHOOL	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	POINTS.
St. Joseph's ...	2	1	0	1	2	1	3
Wanchai ...	1	0	0	1	1	1	1
Diocesan ...	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
Queen's ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

JUNIOR—GOVERNOR'S CUP.

SCHOOL	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	POINTS.
Saiyungpun School ...	2	2	0	0	4	0	4
Diocesan School ...	2	2	0	0	5	0	4
St. Joseph's A. ...	1	1	0	0	1	0	2
E. Kadoorie School ...	2	1	1	0	4	1	2
Victoria School ...	1	1	0	0	5	1	2
Wanchai School ...	2	0	1	1	0	3	1
Yaumati School ...	3	0	2	1	0	5	1
Queen's College ...	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
St. Joseph's B. ...	2	0	2	0	1	9	0

COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS:—

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, Nov. 25th.—We beg to continue our advice of the 11th inst., since when the movements in our various Opium markets have been as follows:—

		Malwa.	Patna.	Benares.	Persian
Stocks on the 11th Nov., 1909—987½		1,767	775	835	
Nov., 12th Imports per Assaye 2½		175	—	175	
" 29th " " Japan		95	—	—	
" 16th " " Kawachi		—	20	—	
" 16th " " E. Simons		150	—	—	
" 20th " " Linan		50	—	—	
" 22nd " " Kwongsang		40	—	—	
" 23rd " " Lightning		165	—	—	
		1,223½	2,442	795	1,010
Less Exports to Shanghai		5	162	86	—
Less Exports to East and West Coast Ports including Local Consumption for the fortnight		198	351	131	25
Estimated Stocks this day		1,020½	1,029	578	985

Bengal.—There has been no business doing for some time, so we cannot quote. Towards the close of a better feeling has been received from Shanghai.

Malwa.—After the sale of a few chests of 3 years' drug at \$1,400 last week there has been no business.

Persian.—We quote superior drug at \$1,225.

HONGKONG, November 18th.

Quotations are:—

Malwa New	\$1,300/1,330 per picul.
Malwa Old	\$1,310/1,360 do.
Malwa Older	\$1,370/1,420 do.
Malwa Very Old	\$1,430/1,450 do.
Persian Fine Quality	\$1,100/1,200 do.
Persian Extra Fine	\$1,250/1,300 do.
Patna New	\$1,400 per chest.
Patna Old	\$1,350 do.
Benares New	\$1,400 do.
Benares Old	\$ — do.

YARN.

HONGKONG.—Mr. P. Eduljee, in his Report dated 26th Nov., states:—The feature of the interval has been the excitement in Shanghai and the large shipments of yarn from here to that market both on "owner" and consignment account, thus relieving our stocks of a considerable quantity of unsaleable goods. Locally the demand continues in the same dull, lethargic state which has characterized the market for the past few weeks, and the small business, noted below, is the result of manipulations by dealers to strengthen their previous heavy purchases. Prices have not only been well maintained, but an improvement of \$1 to 3 per bale has been established on all the irritable spinnings; No. 20s. participating largely in the advance and comprising the bulk of the settlements. The last few days business is at a complete standstill, but considering the condition of the home markets and the depletion of stocks here, importers have assumed a bolder front, and we close with a quiet but firm market. Bombay is reported active. Sales of the fortnight aggregate 2,689 bales, arrivals amount to 6,453 bales, unsold stock estimated at 16,000—and uncleared yarn in second hands 25,000 bales. Local Manufacture:—Sales of 100 bales No. 8s at \$117 and of 300 bales No. 10s at \$119 to 120 are reported. Japanese Yarn:—Neglected throughout. Raw Cotton:—There is no new Indian cotton in the market; the extreme prices asked for by sellers in Indian entirely checking importations. Some 2 or 3 parcels of old medium Bengals aggregating about 453 bales have been taken up by the local Mail at \$33, leaving the market entirely bare of India descriptions. A parcel of 70 bales new 'Phongchow has been sold at \$28½. Quotations are Indian \$31 to 35 and China \$35 to 39. Exchange on India has fluctuated slightly and closes weak to-day at Rs. 128½ for T/T and Rs. 128½ for Post.—On Shanghai 75½ and Japan 84½. The undernoted business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ended the 20th inst., viz.:—Indian.—Market active with a good business done at higher prices. Total sales about 6,000 bales with an estimated unsold stock of 4,500 bales. Japanese:—Are in very good enquiry at Tls. 106 to 113 for No. 16s. and Tls. 118 to 121 for No. 20., No. 16s. showing a small advance. Forward sales November-March delivery to the extent of 20,000 bales are reported. Local:—Market very firm and 5,000 bales are reported to have changed hands at Tls. 105 to 104½ for Nos. 14s. and Tls. 107 to 111½ for Nos. 16s.

COAL

HONGKONG, November 26th.—The arrivals of coal since the 9th inst. amount to 41,400 tons of Japanese; 2,600 Hongkong. The coal expected is 48,900 tons Japanese and 4,000 tons North China. Quotations according to Messrs. Hughes and Hough's circular are as follows:—

Cardiff.....\$18.00 to 24.00 ex-godown, nominal.
Australian...\$12.00 to 14.00 ex-godown, nominal.
Yubari Lump...\$12.00 Nominal.
Miiki Lump...\$10.50 to 11.00 ex-ship, nominal.
Moji Lump.....\$7.75 to \$9.50 ex-ship, steady.
Moji Unscreened \$6.00 to \$8.00 ex-ship, steady.
Akaike Lump...\$8.75 to \$9.00 ex-ship, steady.
Labuan Lump...\$9.00 ex-ship sellers.

RICE.

HONGKONG, 26th November.—The prices are slightly declining, the market being weak:—

Saigon, Ordinary.....\$5.05 to \$5.10
" Round, Good quality... 5.10 " 5.15
" Long..... 5.20 " 5.25
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2... 5.0 " 5.05
" Garden, " No. 1... 5.25 " 5.30
" White,..... 5.30 " 5.35
" Fine Cargo..... 5.45 " 5.50

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co. in their Piece Goods Report, dated Shanghai, 16th Nov., 1909, state:—The reduction in the Auction offerings of Grey and White goods that was inaugurated last week is, according to Mail advices, to be kept up for the next three months, at all events, suppliers in Manchester having received instructions to reduce their shipments by one half, so we are credibly informed. This week the quantity was only 13,785 pieces, and although on the whole there was an improvement in prices it is disappointing to see, especially in White Shirtings, that previous rates were not fully maintained, notwithstanding they are still much below replacing cost. This certainly looks as though prices here have about reached the limit, at all events for the present, and until the country is in a better position financially, as, according to recent home advices, seems to be fully understood in Manchester, the position being thus described in the "Guardian":—"Cotton in America is too dear for the Liverpool merchant; the price asked by the Liverpool merchant is too dear for the Spinner and the Yarn of the Spinner is too dear for the Manufacturer; the Manchester price for cloth is too high for the Merchant in Calcutta and Shanghai, and each link in the chain complains of a small and unremunerative business. Unfortunately it is also true that this state of things is not new, but has been going on for some time without, apparently, any probable early remedy. A hand to mouth business goes on, but there is no active trade, and each link in the chain holds out desperately for an extreme price, to mitigate, as he says, his loss. Such a position is extremely un-factory, but it is not yet clear how it is to be set right." The Manchester market is in much the same condition as quoted above, the only business possible being in small lots of Fancy goods of more or less special makes the trade in staples being quite at a stand-still so far as this market is concerned. Cotton in Liverpool has been subject to some slight fluctuations, Mid-American coming to-day 7.82d., an advance from yesterday, when futures were quoted 7.60d. for February/March options. Egyptian has advanced to 11½d. The Export figures are steadily diminishing, being only 7 million yards of Plain Cottons for the first half of this month. As regards the New York market we have not heard of any fresh quotations for Piece Goods, while for Cotton they are rather straggling—Yesterday January was quoted 14.72 cents and March 14.98 cents, and to-day December option comes 14.57 cents. A good demand continues for all yarns and business seems only to be limited by the high prices wanted by Importers and Spinners. Clearances are quite good. Native Cotton is strong and advancing under the brisk demand both for export and local spinning. The Ewo Auction yesterday showed firmer prices for almost all the Grey Goods, and this morning at the Yuen

Fong sale there were very few exceptions, but White Shirtings were decidedly irregular, as well as Irishes. T-Cloths and Jeans were but poorly represented. Turkey Reds are selling irregularly, 6-lbs. being in most request. Fast Black Italians have shown some slight irregularities, but on the average are decidedly firm, as also Venetians, while old stock lots of Coloured Lastings and Italians have steadily improved. Woollen goods generally are realising rather firmer prices.

HONGKONG PRICES CURRENT.

HONGKONG, 26th November, 1909.

COTTON PIECE GOODS—

Grey Shirtings—6lbs.	pieces	\$2.00 to	2.10
7 lbs.	"	2.50 to	2.60
8.4 lbs.	"	3.10 to	4.35
10 lbs.	"	4.30 to	6.00
White Shirtings—54/56 reed ..	"	3.00 to	3.30
58/60 " "	"	3.40 to	5.60
64/66 " "	"	6.10 to	8.10
Fine.....	"	5.60 to	10.10
Book-folds ..	"	3.60 to	6.60
Victoria Lawns—12 yards ..	"	0.70 to	2.0
T-Cloths—6 lbs. (32 in.) Ord'y ..	"	2.30 to	2.60
7 lbs. " " "	"	2.70 to	3.40
6 lbs. " " " " " " " "	"	4.05 to	4.40
7 lbs. " " " " " " " "	"	3.30 to	4.55
Drills, English—40 yds., 13½ " "	"	5.00 to	6.35
to 14 lbs.)	"		

FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 7 lbs. per piece	1.90 to	4.75
Brocades—Dyed	0.12½ to	0.16
Chinese—Assorted	0.09 to	0.30
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.26 to	0.55
Velveteens—18 in.	0.25 to	0.28
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk per dozen	0.70 to	1.50

WOOLLENS—

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops	0.70 to	2.00
German,	2.00	
Habit, Medium & Broad Cloths ..	1.25 to	3.00
Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-9 lbs. piece	7.80 to	9.40
Assorted	7.90 to	9.40
Camlets—Assorted		

WHEATEN FLOUR—

Lastings—30 yds. 31 inches)	14.00 to	21.00
Assorted		
Orleans—Plain.....	9.00 to	12.00
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	0.60 to	1.50

RAW COTTON—

Bombay	picul	\$30.00 to \$34.00
Bengal (New), Rangoon and Dacca.....	"	31.50 to 35.00
Shanghai and Japanese...	"	32.00 to 37.00
Tungchow and Ningpo ...	"	33.00 to 38.00

METALS—

Iron—Nail Rod.....	picul	\$ 4.20
Square, Flat, Round Bar (Eng.)...	"	4.15
Swedish Bar	"	4.25
Small Round Rod	"	4.70
Hoop, ½ to 1½ in.....	"	5.70
Wire, 16/25 oz.....	"	9.60
Old Wire Rope	"	3.00
Lead—L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop ..	"	
Australian	"	9.55
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14/28 oz.	"	41.00
Vivian's, 16/32 oz.	"	41.00
Elliot's, 16/28 oz.	"	41.00
Tin	"	91.00
Tin-Plates	box	7.60
Steel	cwt. case.	

MISCELLANEOUS—

Quicksilver	picul	198.00
Window Glass	box	5.40
Kerosene Oil.....	case	
Saltpetre, No. 1	picul	\$12.00 to 12.30
Do. No. 2	"	11.00 to 11.80
Do. No. 3	"	9.10 to 10.90
Dayton, per bag of 50 lbs.	gross	\$2.68
Brown Bear	"	2.68
Choice	"	2.67
Blue Stem (paten)	"	3.00
White Lily	"	2.67
White Fawn	"	2.66
Morjon	"	2.67
Cow	"	2.67
Private Brands	"	2.67

CAMPHOR

HONGKONG, 26th November.—The above market is at a standstill, and prices remain as last quoted.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORT.

HANKOW, 2nd November.—The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export:—

Cowhides, best, selected.....	Per picul	Tls. 44.50
Do. seconds.....	"	40.50
Buffalo hides, best selected	"	23.50
Goatskins, untanned, chiefly white colour.....	"	
Buffalo Horns, average 3 lbs. each	"	
White China Grass, Wuchang and/or Poochi.....	"	9.90
White China Grass, Sinshan and/or Chayu ..	"	8.80
Green China Grass, Szechuan	"	
Jute	"	4.50
White Vegetable Tallow, Kinchow	"	11.70
White Vegetable Tallow, Pingchew and/or Macheng	"	
White Vegetable Tallow, Mongyu	"	
Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu.....	"	10.80
Animal Tallow	"	11.20
Gallnuts, usual shape.....	"	15.70
Gallnuts, plum do.	"	17.90
Tobacco Tin chow	"	
Tobacco, Wongkong.....	"	
Black Bristles,	"	
Feathers, grey and/or white Wild Duck ..	"	
Turmeric.....	"	
Sesamum Seed	"	5.40
Broad Beans	"	1.98
White Peas	"	2.10
Sesamum Seed Oil	"	
Vegetable Tallow Seed Oil	"	
Wood Oil	"	9.20
Tea Oil	"	

HONGKONG SHARE QUOTATIONS

HONGKONG, 26th November, 1909.—The market continues slack and with the "Cricket Week" interfering with business we have but little to report. Rates remain about the same as reported last week, and there are no special features in the market. Exchange on London T/T. 1/8 11/16, and on Shanghai 75.

BANKS.—With the exception of some small sales of Hongkong and Shanghai at 995 we have nothing to report under this heading.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have improved to 860 with sales and buyers after small transactions at 857½. North Chinas have improved in the North to 108 with buyers. Other stocks under this heading call for no comment.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Small sales of China Fires at 114 and 114½ are all we have to report. Hongkong's remain unchanged and without business.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao continue quiet at 30½, but with buyers at 30½. Shells have declined in London to 66/6. Other stocks under this heading remain without change or business.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have further improved to 160 with sales, after small transactions at 158½, 159 and 159½, and on time at 60 and 161 for December and at 164 for March. The market of ses steady at quotation. Luzons have improved to 21, with sales and buyers.

MINING.—We have nothing to report under this heading.

DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.—With the exception of small sales of Kowloon Wharfs there are no transactions to report. Shanghai rates remain about the same.

LANDS, HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.—Some small lots of Hongkong Lands have changed hands at 103, the market closing with sellers at that rate. Further than this we have no business to report.

COTTON MILLS.—Some small parcels of Hongkong have changed hands at 6. The latest quotations for the Northern Mills are as follows:—Internationals have declined to 85 and Laon Kung Mills to 107. Soychees have improved to 435.

RUBBERS.—With the exception of a few sales of Kuala Lumpur at 87½ and at 90, Anglo-Malays at 14/6, Karmunins at 3/3, and is at 23/6, and Pajams at \$7.90, we have no business to report. The market has ruled very dull and inactive, but local holders have not been inclined to drop rates notwithstanding the lower rates quoted from London and the Straits.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Argals have further declined in the North to 699 cash after some small sales for D.C. at 710 and 705. China Lights have improved to 6 and close with buyers at that rate. Other stocks under this heading call for no remarks.

Quotations are as follows:—

STOCKS	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	\$995, sales
National B. of China	£6	£91, 65
Bell's Asbestos E. A....	12/6d.	\$10, buyers
China-Borneo Co.....	\$12	\$1 1/4, sellers
China Light & P. Co....	\$10	\$ 1/4, buyers
China Provident	\$10	\$9.50
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo Cotton S. & W.	Tls. 50	Tls. 145
Hongkong C. S. Co.	\$10	\$6, sales
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 90
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 111
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 430
Dairy Farm Co.....	\$6	\$16 1/2, sellers
Docks & Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$62 1/2, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$53, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$51	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co., Ltd	Tls. 100	Tls. 76
S'hai & H. Wharf...	Tls. 100	Tls. 128
Fenwick & Co., Geo...	\$25	\$11, sellers
G. Island Cement Co	\$10	\$7 1/2, sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas...	\$10	\$210, buyers
Hongkong Electric...	\$10	\$20 1/2, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Co. {	\$50	\$75, buyers
Hongkong Ice Co.....	\$25	\$43 1/2, buyers
H'kong Rope M. Co....	\$25	\$180, sellers
H'kong Rope M. Co....	\$10	\$23, sellers
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$162 1/2, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$11 1/2, buyers
China Traders	\$25	\$92, buyers
Hongkong Fire.....	\$50	\$375, sellers
North China	\$25	Tls. 108
Union	\$100	\$60, sales & buy.
Yangtze	\$60	\$230
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	\$100	\$103, sales & al.
Humphrey's Estate	\$10	\$9, sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$30, sellers
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 50	Tls. 120
West Point Building	\$50	\$44, buyers
Mining—		
S. F. des C. du T'kin	Fr. 250	\$625, buyers
Raubs	18/10d.	\$7 1/2, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Ltd	\$10	\$13 1/2, sellers
Philippine Co., Ltd....	\$1	\$1.30 sellers
Philippine Co., Ltd....	\$10	\$9 1/2
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$160
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$21, sales & buy.
Robinson Piano Co. ...	\$50	\$50, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila...	\$25	\$8, sellers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$33, sellers
H., Canton & M. ...	\$15	\$30 1/2, buyers
Indo-China S. N. Co.	£5	\$41, buyers
Shell Transport Co.	£1	\$19, buyers
Star Ferry.....	\$10	\$26, buyers
Star Ferry.....	\$5	\$14 1/2, sellers
South China M. Post...	\$25	\$24, buyers
Steam Laundry Co.....	\$5	\$5 1/2, sellers
Stores & Dispensaries—		
Campbell, M & Co...	\$10	\$12
Wm. Powell, Ltd. ...	\$7	\$3, sellers
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	\$5, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$7 1/2, sellers
Weissmann, Ltd.....	\$10	Nominal
United Asbestos	\$4	\$12 1/2, sellers
United Asbestos	\$10	\$300
Union Waterboat Co....	\$10	\$10 1/2, sellers
Rubbers—		
Balgownies	—	\$68 (Sts.) sellers
Pegohs	—	\$25 (Sts.)
Ragallas.....	—	29 (Sts.)
Anglo-Malays	—	14/ sellers
Castlefields, fully p.	—	52/6
Consolidated Malays	—	£12-6
D. mansaras	—	24-3-0
H'lands & L'lands...	—	66/3
Kamunings	—	3/3
Kuala Lumpur.....	—	90/-
Ledbury's	—	£2-5-0
Linggis	—	3/6
Sapongs	—	23/-
Shelfords	—	34/- sellers
Sungei-Kapars	—	£3-15-0

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

1st November, 1909.

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATION
Banks.—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	\$1,025, sellers
National of China...	£6	\$65, buyers
Russo-Chinese	R187 1/2	Tls. 125
Insurance:—		
Union Society C'tn	\$100	\$842 1/2, sales
North-China	£5	Tls. 107, buyers
Yangtze Assocn. ...	\$60	\$230, sellers
Canton	\$50	\$163 1/2, sellers
Hongkong Fire.....	\$50	\$375, sellers
China Fire.....	\$20	\$114, buyers
Shipping:—		
Indo-China { pref }	£5	Tls. 45, sellers
Shell Trans. { ord }	£1	£3.10 6
& Trading { pref }	£10	£9.10 0
S'hai Tug & pref }	T50	Tls. 43 1/2, sales
Lighter ... { ord }	T50	Tls. 53, buyers
Taku Tug & Lighter	T50	Tls. 45
Kochien Transport-	T50	Tls. 48 1/2, sales
ation & To Boat		
Docks & Wharves:—		
S'hai Dock & Eng...	T100	Tls. 76 1/2, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$55, sellers
S. & H'kew Wharf...	T100	Tls. 125
H. K'loon W. & G...	\$50	\$63, sellers
Yangtze	T100	Tls. 200, sellers
Sugar Companies:—		
Perak Cultivation...	T50	Tls. 350
China Refining.....	\$100	\$153, buyers
Mining:—		
Raub Australian ...	£1	Tls. 77 1/2, sellers
Chinese Eng. & Min.	£1	Tls. 19 1/2, sellers
Lands:—		
S'hai Investment ...	T50	Tls. 120, sellers
H'kong Investment	\$100	\$104, buyers
Humphreys' Estate	T10	\$9, sellers
Weiheiwei.....	T20	Tls. 9
China	T50	Tls. 50
Anglo-French	T100	Tls. 106, sales
Plantations:—		
Kalumpang Rubber	T50	Tls. 232 1/2, sales
Chempedak		Tls. 12 1/2, sellers
S. R'ber Estates ...	T100	Tls. 350, sales
T. R. & T. Estate Co.	£1	Tls. 17, sellers
Dominion Rubbers..	T6	Tls. 15, sales
Shanghai - Sumatra		
Tobacco	T20	Tls. 111, sales
Cottons, etc:—		
Ewo.....	T50	Tls. 145
Internationals	T75	Tls. 85
Laou Kung Mow ...	T100	Tls. 107
Soy Chees	T500	Tls. 430
H.C.S.W.D.Co., Ltd.	\$10	Tls. 6, sales
Shanghai Cotton...	T50	Tls. 76
Eastern Fibre	£10	Tls. 10
Industrial:—		
Maatschappij, &c.,	Gs. 100	Tls. 700
in Langkat.....		
Shanghai Gas	T50	Tls. 107 1/2, sales
Major Brothers.....	T50	Tls. 52 1/2
Shanghai Ice.....	T25	Tls. 15
China Flour Mill...	T50	Tls. 56, sellers
S'hai Pulp & Paper	T100	Tls. 35, buyers
Green Is. Cement...	\$10	\$8, sales
S'hai Waterworks...	£20	Tls. 425, sales
Anglo-Ger. Brewery	\$100	\$82 1/2, sales
A. Butler Cement,		
Tile Works	T50	Tls. 23 1/2, sales
Shanghai Electric		
Construction.....	£10	£6.10.0 sellers
China Im. & Ex.		
Lumber	T100	Tls. 75
Shanghai Electric &		
Asbestos	\$25	\$20 1/2, sellers
China Printing Co.	T50	Tls. 50
Stores:—		
Hall & Holtz.....	\$20	\$23 1/2, buyers
A. Llewellyn.....	\$60	\$65
A. S. Watson & Co.	\$10	\$8, sellers
Central Ordinary ...	\$15	\$17, sellers
Central Founders ...	\$15	\$400, buyers
S. Moutrie & Co. ...	\$50	\$40
Weeks & Co.	\$20	\$26, buyers
Lane, Crawford & Co.	\$100	\$165, sales
Dunning & Co.	\$50	\$35
Hotels:—		
Astor House Hotel	\$25	\$20, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$75
Hotel des Colonies	T12.50	Tls. 5 1/2
Tsingtao Hotel	\$100	Tls. 55
Miscellaneous:—		
S'hai Horse Bazar...	T50	Tls. 55
S'hai Mercury	T50	Tls. 55, buyers
S'hai Mutual Tele.	T50	Tls. 66 1/2, sellers
Dallas Horse Re-		
pository	T50	Tls. 25

J. P. BISSET & Co.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. in their Share Report for the week ending November 18th state—The market has been very quiet this week, interest being chiefly confined to Cottons, and Rubber shares, and Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves. The T. T. rate on London is 2/3 1/2. In Banks, Insurance, Sugars and Mining there has been no business. Docks and Wharves.—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves. December sales on the 12th at Tls. 132 1/2, on the 15th at Tls. 131, on the 16th at Tls. 130, on the 18th at Tls. 129 1/2 and Tls. 130 1/2. Cash sales on the 16th at Tls. 128, on the 17th at Tls. 127 1/2 and 127. Shipping.—One transaction only in Shanghai Tugs at Tls. 43 1/2 on the 12th. Lands.—Shanghai Lands. On the 12th at Tls. 119 1/2, on the 13th at Tls. 119, on the 15th at Tls. 119 1/2, and on the 16th and 18th at Tls. 120. Plantations.—Kroewoeks. On the 12th at Tls. 14 1/2 for cash. 15th Tls. 14 1/2-14 1/2 cash, 16th at Tls. 14 1/2 cash. 17th/18th Tls. 15 cash. Senawangs. On the 12th at Tls. 330 December. 17th at Tls. 430 December. 18th at Tls. 340 cash and Tls. 355 December. Dominions. On the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th at Tls. 14 1/2 cash, Chempedaks. On the 13th at Tls. 12 1/2. Almas. On the 15th at Tls. 13 cash. Tebongs at Tls. 17 1/2 cash. Ayer Tawahs on the 17th at Tls. 7 1/2 cash. Shanghai Sumatra. On the 13th at Tls. 109 December and Tls. 111 for June. On the 18th at Tls. 112 cash. Cottons.—Ewos on the 12th at Tls. 141-140 December. On the 16th at Tls. 146 and 147 December. 17th at Tls. 147 December. 18th at Tls. 145 1/2-146 December. Shanghai Cottons. On the 12th at Tls. 75 December. On the 16th at Tls. 76 for cash. Internationals. On the 16th/18th at Tls. 86 December. Laou Kung Mows. On the 16th at Tls. 104 cash. Industrial.—Maatschappij, &c., in Langkats. On the 12th at Tls. 730 December. On the 15th at Tls. 745-750 December. On the 16th at Tls. 775-760 December. 17th at Tls. 730, 710, 700, 702 1/2, 705 December. On the 18th at Tls. 702, 720, 710 December. Green Islands. On the 16th at \$8. Exchange 7 1/2. Shanghai Gas Shares. On the 18th at Tls. 107 1/2. Anglo-German Brewery Shares on the 16th at \$82 1/2. Stores.—Hall and Holtz, Limited. On the 13th and 16th at \$23 1/2. Hotels.—Astor House Hotels. Tls. 26 on the 12th, 13th and 15th. Debentures.—Shanghai Land 6 per cent Debentures at Tls. 103.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, November 26th.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/8 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/8 1/2
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	1/8 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight ..	1/9 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	217 1/2
Credits 4 months' sight	221 1/2
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	177
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	42 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	43 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	128 1/2
Bank, on demand	128 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	128 1/2
Bank on demand	128 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	75
Private, 30 days' sight	75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	84 1/2
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	85
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	73 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	104 1/2
ON HATYONG.—	
On demand	7 1/2 p.c. pm.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	7 1/2 p.c. pm.
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	88 1/2
FOREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate.....	\$11.55
GOLD LEAF 100 fine, per tael	\$60.40
BAR SILVER per oz.	23 1/2

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 26th November.—Freights remain about the same as last reported. From Saigon to Hongkong, 8 cents; to Philippines, 23 cents last; to Java, 20 cents. From North Coast Java to Hongkong, 23 cents per picul. Coal freights are firm. From Moji to this, \$1.90 per ton offering; Singapore, \$2.75. Wakamatsu to Canton, \$2.80; Hongkong, \$2.00 per ton. From Hongay to this, \$1.50; Canton, \$1.65; Swatow, \$1.75. Time charters: The *Vorwarts* has been taken for Singapore trade, the *Helary* for Java Hongkong run and *Daguy* for local account.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

November:— ARRIVALS.

19, Knivsberg, German str., from Hoihow.
19, Omuri Maru, Jap. str., from Chinwantao.
20, Chinghua, British str., from Shanghai.
20, Daiya Maru, Jap. str., from Wakamatsu.
20, Fausang, Br. str., from Swatow.
20, Haldis, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
20, Hongbee, British str., from Swatow.
20, Oscar II, Nor. str., from Pulo Lant.
20, Prinz Ludwig, Ger. str., from Hamburg.
20, Shinshu Maru, Jap. str., from Karatsu.
20, Sungkiang, British str., from Cebu.
20, Tean, British str., from Manila.
20, Victoria, Swedish str., from Haiphong.
21, Bujun Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow.
21, Fukui Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
21, Haiyang, Brit. str., from Swatow.
21, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
21, Kwangtah, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
21, Kwongsang, British str., from Shanghai.
21, Nord, British str., from Antung.
21, Paoting, Br. str., from Newchwang.
21, Peking, Swedish str., from Shanghai.
22, A. Apcar, British str., from Moji.
22, Ajax, Brit. str., from Singapore.
22, Bergravia, German str., from Shanghai.
22, Changchow, British str., from Wuhu.
22, Hongmoh, British str., from Singapore.
22, Korea, Am. str., from San Francisco.
22, Kumano Maru, Jap. str., from Melbourne.
22, Lightning, British str., from Calcutta.
22, Loongsang, British str., from Manila.
22, Mandasan Maru, Jap. str., from Milke.
22, Palawan, British str., from London.
22, Palembang, Dut. str., from Balik Pappan.
22, Rubi, British str., from Manila.
22, Tonkin, French str., from Marseilles.
22, Wakasa Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
23, Amiral Olry, Fr. str., from Singapore.
23, Canton, Swedish str., from Antwerp.
23, Cowrie, British str., from San Francisco.
23, Fri, Norwegian str., from Manila.
23, Haimun, British str., from Swatow.
23, Loosok, German str., from Bangkok.
23, Marie, German str., from Hongay.
23, Quinta, German str., from Sourabaya.
23, Rajaburi, German str., from Bangkok.
23, Senegambia, Ger. str., from Singapore.
23, Triumph, German str., from Hoihow.
23, Tsintau, Ger. str., from Bangkok.
23, Vandalia, German str., from Singapore.
24, Amara, British str., from Java.
24, Chenan, British str., from Shanghai.
24, China, Austrian str., from Shanghai.
24, Daijin Maru, Jap. str., from Swatow.
24, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.
24, M. Jebsen, German str., from Sourabaya.
24, Shibetoro Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
24, Soshu Maru, Jap. str., from Anping.
24, Nikko Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
25, Benmohr, British str., from Singapore.
25, C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Pakhoi.
25, Chowtai, German str., from Swatow.
25, Himalaya, British str., from Bombay.
25, Laertes, British str., from Saigon.
25, Prominent, Nor. str., from Amoy.
25, Sanuki Maru, Jap. str., from London.
25, Standard, Norwegian str., from Chefoo.
25, Takasaki Maru, Jap. str., from Bombay.
25, Tjimahi, Dutch str., from Java.

November:— DEPARTURES.

20, Astyanax, British str., for Singapore.
20, Bombay Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.
20, Halvard, Norwegian str., for Hoihow.
20, Perlak, Dutch str., for Singapore.
20, Pongtong, German str., for Bangkok.
20, Prometheus, Norwegian str., for Swatow.

20, Wakamatsu M., Jap. str., for Wakamatsu.
20, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.
21, Borneo, German str., for Kudat.
21, Daigi Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
21, Fausang, British str., for Saigon.
21, Fooshing, British str., for Swatow.
21, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
21, Hongbee, British str., for Singapore.
21, Johanne, German str., for Swatow.
21, Kwang Eng, German str., for Bangkok.
21, Linan, British str., for Shanghai.
21, Monteagle, British str., for Shanghai.
22, Germania, German str., for Australia.
22, Prinz Ludwig, Ger. str., for Shanghai.
23, Armand Behic, Fr. str., for Europe, &c.
23, Belgravia, German str., for Hamburg.
23, Chipshing, British str., for Tientsin.
23, Haiyang, British str., for Swatow.
23, Hinsang, British str., for Saigon.
23, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
23, Nord, British str., for Langkat.
23, Palawan, British str., for Shanghai.
23, Peking, Swedish str., for Singapore.
23, Tonkin, French str., for Shanghai.
23, Victoria, Swedish str., for Haiphong.
23, Yingchow, British str., for Singapore.
24, Ajax, British str., for Shanghai.
24, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
24, Hongkong, French str., for Hoihow.
24, Kumano Maru, Jap. str., for Nagasaki.
24, Pheum Penh, British str., for Saigon.
24, Senegambia, German str., for Shanghai.
24, Sungkiang, British str., for Cebu.
24, Vandalia, German str., for Shanghai.
24, Wakasa Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.
25, Bujun Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
25, Chinghua, British str., for Shanghai.
25, Fri, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.
25, Fukui Maru, Jap. str., for Kutchintzu.
25, Fukura Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
25, Haldis, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
25, Hongmoh, British str., for Amoy.
25, Omuri Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
25, Rajah, German str., for Bangkok.
25, Soshu Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
25, Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.
25, Tsianfu, Chinese str., for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Tsintau*, from Bangkok, &c., Miss Marie Will.
Per *Arratoon Apcar*, from Japan, Mrs M. Stewart and child.
Per *Chinhua*, from Shanghai, Messrs A. Holgate and M. Myers.
Per *Haiching*, from Coast Ports, Messrs Arwine, Rinch and Remy.
Per *Kwangtah*, from Shanghai, Mr and Mrs Gaida, Miss May Parker and Mr Albers.
Per *Rubi*, from Manila, Mr and Mrs Raymond F. Kulta, Mrs R. A. Manceira and child, Messrs Berblinger and G. A. Handy.
Per *Armand Behic*, from Shanghai, Mrs Sophie, Misses Feldmin, Litowski and Fichmann, Messrs Lepissier, White, Brokman, A. Kopp, Ambrosini and Congeos.
Per *Kumano Maru*, from Melbourne, &c., Mr and Mrs L. H. Drakeford, Mr and Mrs G. P. Martin, Mrs H. Foster, Misses M. Dixon and B. E. Thomson, Colonel Foster, Master L. Drakeford, Messrs H. W. Baron, E. C. Barnes, H. Birkett, J. Dixon, J. Kennedy, C. J. Lewis, A. Pattinson, T. W. Ward and D. Langmann.
Per *Tonkin*, from Hongkong, from Marseilles, Mr and Mrs Briens, Mrs and Miss Luchanco, Mrs Lamarre and baby, Mrs Magonnet and delage, Messrs C. Levy and Masloet; from Colombo, Mr and Mrs Elkowie and 3 infants; from Singapore, Capt. A. Casez; from Saigon, Mrs Vincenot and amah, Messrs Guil, Bailly and Darfmann.
Per *Palawan*, for Hongkong, from London, Mr and Mrs Bird and child, Mr and Mrs Jones, Mrs and Miss Logan, Mrs and Miss Anderson, Mrs Hacking and infant, Mrs Scott and child, Mrs Booth and infant, Mrs Alabaster, Mrs McCallum, Mrs Dray and child, Mrs Cousland and infant, Misses Lea, Redson, Harvey, E. Johnson and B. Luckman, Surg. S. F. Dudley, Messrs W. Jolly, C. W. Kirkpatrick and T. S. Lynch; from Penang, Mr A. Cavenish; from Singapore, Lieuts. B. L. Eddis and P. H. Clark and servant, Dr. Hennessey and servant, Messrs Price, Hammond Smith, C. H. Paxon, A. D. Cox, H. R. Zender, F. G. Hickley, S. G. Martensz, A. Grenier, V. Brown, R. M. McKenzie, T. R. Hubback and C. Biron.

Per *Wakasa Maru*, from Japan, &c., Mr and Mrs W. Roberts, Mr and Mrs Whiting, Mr and Mrs K. Tsuchihashi, Mrs and Miss MacCaney, Miss Olive Roberts, Dr. T. A. Pockley, Messrs A. and E. Roberts, D. Scott, S. Grace, W. Jones, T. X. Koties, G. Albrecht, A. Pokell and T. O. Friere.

Per *Prinz Ludwig*, for Hongkong, from Hamburg, Regierungsrat and Mrs Border, infant and amah; from Antwerp, Mr Brenner; from Southampton, Mrs and Miss Higgins, 2 children, 1 governess and 5 servants, Mrs and Mrs Paton, Mrs L. Iavy, Mrs Acheson, Mrs Coke, Mrs Barbe, Misses Learner, Duncan, Jackson, Barron, Boaz, Messey and Loader, and Mr Chapple; from Gibraltar, Mr Ranson Murga; from Genoa, Mr and Mrs Parsons, infant and maid, Mr and Mrs Holmison, Mrs Krafft, Mrs Krapfenbaner, Mrs Paulisch, Misses Zuber, Mautenfel and Klinger, Rev. Giovanni, Rev. G. Breda, Rev. Galmari, Rev. L. Grampa, Rev. Broglio, Rev. Barelli, Director Hummerich, Messrs Gunter, Weber, F. Grosche and Protzer; from Colombo, Mr and Mrs Jamieson, Miss Jamieson, Messrs L. T. Kingsan and K. Lay; from Singapore, Mrs Fraiman, Dr. med. Weis, Messrs P. T. Waterhouse, E. B. Hunt and Geo. E. Lace.

Per *Himalaya*, for Hongkong, from London, Mrs and Miss Edwards, Miss Reynolds, Messrs Quin, F. J. Ling and J. W. Jay; from Marseilles, Mr G. O. Murphy; from Bombay, Miss Treacher, Messrs E. Sulemangee and S. A. J. Treacher; from Singapore, Miss O. Scattergood, Lt. D. W. L. Kiem, Rev. A. A. Cardoza, Messrs W. T. King, J. W. Dougan and T. J. Rireley; from Marseilles, for Manila, Mr W. Swann; for Shanghai, from London, Mrs Kirkhope and infant, Misses Sherwood, Clark, Carnie and Fosten, Rev. F. Onley, Rev. Arnold Fosten, Messrs J. Finnigan, H. R. Maynard, F. F. Hu and F. F. Hemsley; from Marseilles, Mr and Miss A. W. Burkill, 2 children, nurse and governess; from Bombay, Mrs Anding, Misses Y. and G. Hammes, and Mr S. B. Patel; from Colombo, Mr E. Jacob; from Singapore, Mr and Mrs E. F. Bateman, Mr and Mrs C. G. King and servant, Messrs S. Levi, C. C. Kee, F. E. Hah and child; for Yokohama, from London, Mr T. Godsell; from Marseilles, Dr. and Mrs S. H. Sanders, Messrs Y. Adair and C. Poirat; from Brindisi, Rev. M. Alonas, Rev. T. Sancks; from Port Said, Miss Mathey and Mr W. A. Mathey; from Bombay, Miss Hollingworth.

DEPARTED.

Per *Kumano Maru*, for Japan, Mr and Mrs Toyafuku, Mr and Mrs I. de los Reyes and 3 children, Miss Sugai, Messrs Miyozaki, F. T. Lawrence, Okumura, A. W. Skiritt, F. N. Read, K. Hoshimono and A. Izumi.

Per *Prinz Ludwig*, for Shanghai, Mrs Roessler, Miss Mackinnon, Messrs N. Richardson, Guslav Kuenig, Fritz, W. H. C. Williams and W. F. A. R. Behrendl; for Yokohama, Mrs W. B. Bergholz, Messrs H. R. Freytag and P. E. Hermann.

Per *Zafiro*, for Manila, Mr and Mrs Forde, Mrs S. W. Moffatt, Messrs J. K. M. Taylor, A. Hashim, B. H. Macke, C. W. Rosenstock, Ch. Freynet, J. G. Iddings, R. J. Christman, C. Johansson, E. Sabestia, J. J. O. Donovan, C. Domingo, A. H. Rhoden, J. W. Bains and J. Lamos.

Per *Monteagle*, for Shanghai, &c., Mr and Mrs G. D. Jamieson, Mr and Mrs R. D. T. Sayle, Dr. and Mrs C. V. Genoway, Mrs Wulas and child, Mrs Black, Misses Jamieson, Sweet, Bradley and Robinson, Rev. R. A. Haden, Messrs C. Esdale, L. F. Campbell, T. G. Turnbull, R. F. R. Cooke, B. Palmer, J. Sangster, F. Parivini, Edwin E. Taih, T. J. Spiegel and S. T. Kendall.

Per *Wakasa Maru*, for London, Mr and Mrs Wm. Dennis, Mr and Mrs Bille and 2 children, Mr and Mrs Burns, Mr and Mrs Guy Sumpter, Mr and Mrs Raymond, Mrs Goldstein, Misses Sumpter and Clelland, Messrs D. M. Fraser, K. Saigo, T. Wakabayashi, R. C. Hislop, K. Saito, S. Tanaka, G. Imai, M. Matsui, K. Horiuchi, S. Yuenmatsu, Weaver, J. H. Baker, K. Nagano, J. Clelland, K. Kobayoshi, Gen. Ei and G. Rodger.

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